# The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

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## MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

## MAUÁ BANK

*CALLE CANGALLO, Nos.* 101—103.

**INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.**

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, .. 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 7 ,,
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor .. .. 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 8 ,,

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. Maua & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Jan. 1st, 1866.

**Britan &Medical General (incorporated with Reffunity General) life Assurance Association**

Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

*Capital*—3,000,000*l. Sterling.*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

*GEORGE WILKS,*
7 Calle Mayo.

**The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.**

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
,, Jacob Farrayiani, Vice-President.
,, Edwardo Lumb.
,, Enrique Tomkinson.
,, Mariano Casares.
,, Bernardo Yturraspe.
,, Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

**To Importers and Exporters.**

The undersigned take charge of shipments from England and are also in a position to obtain the highest market-rates for produce of any kind, imported from the River Plate, &c. First-class references.

ALFRED HILL & Co.,
Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents,
64 & 65 The Albany, Liverpool.
35 Milk Street, London.

126—3m f27.

**English Store,**

33 & 35 Calle 25 de Agosto,
MONTEVIDEO,
NEWNHAM & CO.,
Proprietors.

Provisions Oilmans Stores and General Groceries, large assortments of the very finest quality now landing ex the following ships, S.S. Leda and Halley, Barque Hawthorn.

Also to arrive by different vessels Martell's Brandy direct from France, a special article direct to our order much finer quality than that usually imported.

Bass's Bulk and Bottled Ale, Guinness's and London extra Stout, Amontillado and Dry Sherries direct from Port St. Mary's, Bay of Cadiz, York and Belfast Hams, Belly Bacon and Joles, Cork Butter, Truckle, Stilton, and Glocester, Cheese, First brands of Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskey, Mocca Coffee, &c. and the finest Teas ever imported here.

All these first-class goods are offered to the public at a price to defy competition.

104—2m f22

**COTTON GINS.**
**BURGESS & KEY**

Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Cotton Gins, at the Turin Exhibition.

The Report states that "the two Gins exhibited by Burgess & Key were found capable of ginning a greater quantity of Cotton than all the other Gins of different systems."

The many improvements made in these Gins by Burgess & Key, have been the result of experiments made on every variety of Cotton, and also from experiences in Egypt, India, Italy, Greece, Smyrna, Australia, &c., &c. where many of the largest Ginning Establishments, have adopted these Gins, and in one case twenty-one of them are used in one Establishment, each of which will turn out 500 lbs. of clean cotton per hour."

The capacity of the Gins varies from 25 to 300 lbs. of clean Cotton per hour, according to the size.

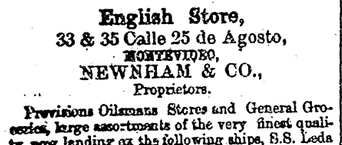
Burgess & Key's Steam Engine, Horse Works, Presses, Pumps for Irrigation, &c., &c., are specially adapted to cotton growing countries.

BURGESS & KEY,
81, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.
Where Gins can be seen at Work.

A Prospectus can be obtained of the Publisher.

13p-1. W. Jan

**HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH**



Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, the FIRST and ONLY PRIZE for the
BEST WHEEL PLOUGH FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.
This is the most important Prize for Ploughs offered by the Society, and for the last TEN YEARS J. & F. Howard have been the winners of it.

Howard's Champion Plough has received
FIFTEEN FIRST PRIZES
from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, being the Largest Number of Prizes awarded to any kind of Plough ever exhibited.

HOWARDS' CHAMPION PLOUGHS
Won at the last two years' Autumnal Matches the unprecedented number of
FORTY-ONE ALL ENGLAND PRIZES, AND UPWARDS OF 400 LOCAL PRIZES.
The largest number ever gained by any maker.

**More than Sixty Thousand are now in use**

At the Plymouth Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July, 1865, J. & F. Howard won every Prize for which they competed, viz.—
TWO FIRST PRIZES FOR THE BEST HAYMAKING MACHINES, and the
FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HORSE RAKE.
These Machines have won every First Prize at every respective trial, both at home and abroad.

The following Prizes have been awarded to J. & F. Howard by the Royal Agricultural Society of England:—
FORTY-FOUR FIRST PRIZES
For the best ploughs for light land, best ploughs for heavy land, best ploughs for general purposes, best ridging ploughs, best subsoil ploughs, best harrows, best horse rakes, best haymakers and best horse hoes;
ALSO THE GOLD MEDAL, AND OTHER PRIZES.
For steam cultivating Machinery, which is specially adapted for laying down land in permanent pasture.

Full particulars may be had of their Agents throughout the Colonies, or will be sent free on application to
JAMES AND FREDERICK HOWARD,
Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, England.
London Office:—4, Cheapside.
Liverpool Office:—13, Sweeting Street.

W.—n. 26.

**LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK**
(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....£100,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

**LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK**
[LIMITED.]

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On specie deposits on account current, 6 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 10 ,,
Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal, } 10 ,,
On currency deposits in account current 6 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 10 ,,
On do. do. subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal } 10 ,,

CHARGED

On specie debit balances in account current 15 ,,
On Currency do. 18 ,,

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres, May 8, 1866.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE,**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,
GOODS, MERCHANDIZE,
AND
VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,
*Throughout Great Britain and Ireland And in Foreign Countries.*
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.
P. F. Robertson, Esq., M. P., Sub-Governor.
Richard Baggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nath Alexander Esq. | Edwin Gower, Esq. |
| John A. Arbuthnot, Esq | A. C. Guthrie, Esq. |
| H. Bonham Bax, Esq. | John A. Hankey, Esq. |
| James Blyth, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq. |
| Edward Budd, Esq. | Charles Lyall, Esq. |
| Mark Wilks Collet, Esq | John Ord, Esq. |
| Sir Fred. Currie, Bart. | Capt. R.W. Pelly, R.N. |
| F. G. Dalgety, Esq. | David Powell, Esq. |
| John Entwisle, Esq. | William Rennie, Esq. |
| G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq | Alexander Trotter, Esq. |
| Robert Gillespie, Esq. | W. Bryce Watson, Esq |
| Harry G. Gordon, Esq. | L. Peach Wilson, Esq. |

Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilcke and Co., 34 Chacabuco who will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office.

89—xp m15.

**REMATES.**

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

De la hermosa y productiva finca alta y baja, situada en la calle del Temple núm 80, de orden de su propietario.

El Lunes 11 del corriente á las 3 en punto de la tarde, se ha de rematar sin falta alguna, irremisiblemente á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la finca arriba designada, construida en terreno de 16 varas de frente al Norte y 66 de fondo al Sud.

La casa baja tiene 12 habitaciones, cochera, caballeriza, deposito para pasto y grano, 4 patios, 3 con galeria de tres varas de ancho, algibe cuartos de criados, cocina y demas oficinas necesarias.

Los altos tienen 12 habitaciones, cuartos para criados, cocina y las golerias espaciosas en tres cuerpos con cristales.

El todo del odificio al o y bajo ha sido construido sin omitir gastos, con materiales de lo mas selecto, en cal, con tirantes de corazon de vigas; umbrales, zocalos y marcos de marmol. Los que se interesen pueden contar con casa para vivir y renta tambien La arquitectura es completamente moderna, consultando el verdadefo confortable, chimeneas á la inglesa con marcos do marmol. El algibe comun á ambas casas, tiene la capacidad de 120 pipas, brocal de marmol macizo.

Pueden ocurrir a inspeccionarla antes dal dia del remate, suplicandose la puntualidad á la hora.

76—xp m12

POR EL MISMO.

De la hermosa finca situada en la calle de Maypu 310 esquina á la del Paraguay, de orden de su propietario.

El martes 22 del corriente á las 3 en punto de la tarde, se han de rematar sin falta alguna, á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la finca arriba designada, cuyo edificio construido en terreno de 21½ varas do frente al Este por 31 de fondo al Oeste, está dividido en dos secciones.

1.° Una casa para familia con 9 piezas, 2 patios, algibe, cocina, cuartos de criados y demas oficinas. 2.° La esquina con un espacioso almacen, 3 habitaciones y un patiecito en la prolongacion de la calle del Paraguay. Toda la obra es selecta y sinconsideracion al costo, se ha construido de los mejores materiales, con umbrales, zocalos y marcos de marmol, ambas secciones estan bien alquiladas, la esquina con contrata que hay que respetar, la otra el contrato está vencido, ambas calles son empedradas y con gas y su situacion es inmejorable.

Puede occurrirse a inspeccionarla antes del dia del remate; suplicandose la puntualidad en la hora.

76—xp m12

POR EL MISMO.

En su casa calle de Potosi núm. 70—de muebles y varios *objetos*,

El martes 15 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, los muebles y objetos cuyo yormenor se dorá mañana.

**Deafness.**

ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.

49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris.

Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt. pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

**To Engineers.**

Just received a first-rate assortment of engineer's, boilermaker's and blacksmith's hammers, of all sizes; engineer's and other files, of Messrs. H. Riley, carr's make, vices, and anvils; ball joint and other rachet braces, stocks and dies, Whitworth's pitch; engineers' chisels, best octagon steel; portable rivetting forges; squares, rules, and spirit levels; saw bows and saws for metals, all of the very best quality; also a quantity of colored cotton waste.

JAMES SEMPLE & CO.,
Calle Chacabuco, 81 and 83.

57 — 12p, m10

**MONTEVIDEAN BANK.**

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.
*(With power to increase it)*

Offices, corner of Calle Cerrito, in the new house of Dn. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hocquard, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.
" " Joaquin Belgrano.
" John McColl, Esq.
" " Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arragements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.

Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

The rate of interest for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:
On balances against the Bank....12 p 000 per ann.
" " in favor of " " ....18 p 00 " "
" Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA.
MANAGER.

Montevideo, March 1, 1865.

174—xp o 1

**NEW IRISH GROCERY,**
IN THE
ONCE SETIEMBRE

FEELY, LEDWITH & CO.

Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c.
IND COOP ALE.

suitable for Town and Camp purchasers, which we will dispose of at moderate prices.

Purchasers may at all times rely upon receiving good, sound articles, and also a large assortment to select from.

N.B.—Goods delivered free of charge at all Railway Stations and Boat Agencies in town.

145..xp,o29

**FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.**

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SALIDAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parque | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 11 Setiembre | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Caballito | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Flores | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Floresta | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| San Martin | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Moron | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Merlo | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Rodriguez | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Lujan | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Mercedes | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REGRESOS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercedes | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Lujan | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Rodriguez | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Merlo | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Moron | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| San Martin | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Floresta | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Flores | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Caballito | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 Setiembre | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Parque | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Tres Esquinas | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Boca | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Venezuela | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

**FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.**

DIAS DE FIESTA.

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SALIDAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parque | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 11 Setiembre | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Caballito | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Flores | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Floresta | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| San Martin | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Moron | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Merlo | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Rodriguez | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Lujan | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Mercedes | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |

| Estaciones. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° | 9° | 10° | 11° | 12° | 13° | 14° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REGRESOS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mercedes | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Lujan | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Rodriguez | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Merlo | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Moron | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| San Martin | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Floresta | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Flores | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Caballito | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 Setiembre | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Parque | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Tres Esquinas | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Boca | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Venezuela | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

**Ferro-Carril de la Boca, Barracas y Ensenada.**

Desde el 1° de Marzo de 1866, inclusive, el servicio de los trenes será como sigue:

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

| Estaciones. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres | 8 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 30 |
| Plaza Constitucion, | 8 | 40 | 10 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 40 |
| Barracas | 8 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 50 | 5 | 50 |
| Barracas al Sud. | 9 | — | 11 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — |
| Lomas de Zamora | 9 | 33 | 11 | 33 | 2 | 33 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 33 |
| Glew | 9 | 40 | 11 | 40 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 40 | 6 | 40 |
| San Vicente | 9 | 50 | 11 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 50 | 6 | 50 |
| Donselaar | 10 | — | 12 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — | 7 | — |
| Ferrari | 10 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Jeppener | 10 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| Facia | 10 | 20 | 12 | 20 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 20 | 7 | 20 |
| Gándara | 10 | 30 | 12 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 7 | 30 |
| Chascomus | 10 | 40 | 12 | 40 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 40 | 7 | 40 |
| Buenos Ayres | 10 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 3 | 50 | 5 | 50 | 7 | 50 |

RETURNS.

| Estaciones. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres | 7 | 40 | 9 | 40 | 12 | 40 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 40 |
| Plaza Constitucion, | 7 | 50 | 9 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 50 |
| Barracas | 8 | — | 10 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — |
| Barracas al Sud. | 8 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 30 |
| Lomas de Zamora | 8 | 36 | 10 | 36 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 36 | 5 | 36 |
| Glew | 8 | 40 | 10 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 40 |
| San Vicente | 8 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 50 | 5 | 50 |
| Donselaar | 9 | — | 11 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — |
| Ferrari | 9 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Jeppener | 9 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 15 |
| Facia | 9 | 20 | 11 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 20 |
| Gándara | 9 | 30 | 11 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 30 |
| Chascomus | 9 | 42 | 11 | 42 | 2 | 42 | 4 | 42 | 6 | 42 |
| Buenos Ayres | 9 | 55 | 11 | 55 | 2 | 55 | 4 | 55 | 6 | 55 |

| Estaciones. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres | 8 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 20 |
| Plaza Constitucion, | 8 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 30 |
| Barracas | 8 | 45 | 10 | 45 | 1 | 45 | 3 | 45 | 5 | 45 |
| Barracas al Sud. | 9 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 15 |
| Lomas de Zamora | 9 | 30 | 11 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 30 |
| Glew | 9 | 35 | 11 | 35 | 2 | 35 | 4 | 35 | 6 | 35 |
| San Vicente | 9 | 42 | 11 | 42 | 2 | 42 | 4 | 42 | 6 | 42 |
| Donselaar | 9 | 50 | 11 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 50 | 6 | 50 |
| Ferrari | 10 | — | 12 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — | 7 | — |
| Jeppener | 10 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Facia | 10 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 15 |
| Gándara | 10 | 25 | 12 | 25 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 25 | 7 | 25 |
| Chascomus | 10 | 35 | 12 | 35 | 3 | 35 | 5 | 35 | 7 | 35 |
| Buenos Ayres | 10 | 45 | 12 | 45 | 3 | 45 | 5 | 45 | 7 | 45 |

RETURNS.

| Estaciones. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres | 7 | 40 | 9 | 40 | 12 | 40 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 40 |
| Plaza Constitucion, | 7 | 50 | 9 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 50 |
| Barracas | 8 | — | 10 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — |
| Barracas al Sud. | 8 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 30 |
| Lomas de Zamora | 8 | 36 | 10 | 36 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 36 | 5 | 36 |
| Glew | 8 | 40 | 10 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 40 |
| San Vicente | 8 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 50 | 5 | 50 |
| Donselaar | 9 | — | 11 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — |
| Ferrari | 9 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Jeppener | 9 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 15 |
| Facia | 9 | 20 | 11 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 20 |
| Gándara | 9 | 30 | 11 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 30 |
| Chascomus | 9 | 42 | 11 | 42 | 2 | 42 | 4 | 42 | 6 | 42 |
| Buenos Ayres | 9 | 55 | 11 | 55 | 2 | 55 | 4 | 55 | 6 | 55 |

| Estaciones. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres | 8 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 20 |
| Plaza Constitucion, | 8 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 30 |
| Barracas | 8 | 45 | 10 | 45 | 1 | 45 | 3 | 45 | 5 | 45 |
| Barracas al Sud. | 9 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 15 |
| Lomas de Zamora | 9 | 30 | 11 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 30 |
| Glew | 9 | 35 | 11 | 35 | 2 | 35 | 4 | 35 | 6 | 35 |
| San Vicente | 9 | 42 | 11 | 42 | 2 | 42 | 4 | 42 | 6 | 42 |
| Donselaar | 9 | 50 | 11 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 50 | 6 | 50 |
| Ferrari | 10 | — | 12 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — | 7 | — |
| Jeppener | 10 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Facia | 10 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 15 |
| Gándara | 10 | 25 | 12 | 25 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 25 | 7 | 25 |
| Chascomus | 10 | 35 | 12 | 35 | 3 | 35 | 5 | 35 | 7 | 35 |
| Buenos Ayres | 10 | 45 | 12 | 45 | 3 | 45 | 5 | 45 | 7 | 45 |

RETURNS.

| Estaciones. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres | 7 | 40 | 9 | 40 | 12 | 40 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 40 |
| Plaza Constitucion, | 7 | 50 | 9 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 50 |
| Barracas | 8 | — | 10 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — |
| Barracas al Sud. | 8 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 30 |
| Lomas de Zamora | 8 | 36 | 10 | 36 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 36 | 5 | 36 |
| Glew | 8 | 40 | 10 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 40 |
| San Vicente | 8 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 50 | 5 | 50 |
| Donselaar | 9 | — | 11 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — |
| Ferrari | 9 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Jeppener | 9 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 15 |
| Facia | 9 | 20 | 11 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 20 |
| Gándara | 9 | 30 | 11 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 30 |
| Chascomus | 9 | 42 | 11 | 42 | 2 | 42 | 4 | 42 | 6 | 42 |
| Buenos Ayres | 9 | 55 | 11 | 55 | 2 | 55 | 4 | 55 | 6 | 55 |

**THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

INCOME, £110,000.

LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

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This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.

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**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,**

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after the **16th APRIL, 1866,** and until further notice, trains will run as under:

**NORTHERN RAILWAY.**

*DIAS de TRABAJO.* EGRESO.

| IDA. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 de Mayo. | 8 | — | 12 | — | 3 | 30 |
| Retiro. | 8 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 45 |
| Belgrano. | 8 | 30 |

# TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA.

1.ª Funcion del 2.° abono.

*El Domingo 13 del corriente.*

# TRAVIATA.

á las 8 en punto.



**THE "STANDARD"**

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.



**NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.**

WANTED—100 capitalists with £5,000 each, to start as estancieros: guaranteed profit 50 per cent per annum.

WANTED—1,000 young men of limited means (from $300 to 1,000), to enter as partners or 'medianeros' in flocks of sheep: guaranteed income after 5 years, $1,000 per annum.

WANTED—20,000 good shepherds or farm-laborers: wages £2 per month, with board, lodging, &c., and a prospect of sheep on halves.

WANTED—1,000 good housemaids and cooks: wages $3 10s. per month.

NOT WANTED—Married tradesmen, professional men, shop assistants, office clerks, and in general all who without means or a knowledge of the Spanish language are yet unwilling to do hard work.


*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

*No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

"Nil falsi audere, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

## REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Three great events have characterized the past fortnight:—The opening of the Central Argentine Railway to public traffic, the election of the new Governor of Buenos Ayres, and the inauguration of the fifth session of Congress.

The Central Argentine Railway is at last a reality; the trains run now from Rosario to the Tortugas, and although the distance is only 70 miles, the railway will be found an immense convenience, inasmuch as it saves passengers one night on the road, and the bullock cartmen or public carriers in the provinces from being obliged to pass the Carcarañal river with their unwieldy conveyances. The line has as yet been only provisionally opened in the same manner as was the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway at first, but with the express consent of the Vice-President of the Republic, based upon the report of the Company's engineer, communicated to the Government by the resident director. Although the road has been open but a few days to the public, the diligences which ply to the interior have moved their head-quarters from Rosario to Tortugas. This desert spot will soon therefore start into a thriving town, and the surrounding country is fast passing into the hands of Englishmen. Major Munro of Montevideo posseses a magnificent estancia in the neighborhood; and within the last few months the sales of land in that locality have been numerous. A small colony of Germans has settled on Mr. Armstrong's estate; and a small colony is also about to leave to establish itself upon Mr. Garland's property, consisting of twenty adults and fourteen children. Their flocks have already arrived there with comparatively small loss, after a travel of forty days. Immense flocks of sheep are going up from Buenos Ayres, and estancias are starting on all sides. The beneficial influences of a railway were never more conspicuous than in the hitherto unknown district of the Tortugas and Fraile Muerto. The company is already well supplied with a sufficient rolling stock: six locomotives of great power, several commodious passenger cars, besides numerous waggons, covered and uncovered. The Carcarañal bridge is one of the finest specimens of English workmanship in South America: it has two spans of 90 feet each, and is the lightest for its size ever constructed. In truth, we may say that the whole Argentine nation watches with anxious delight the progress of these works. The embankment already reaches the new English settlement in the neighbourhood of Fraile Muerto, and is finished in a solid and workmanlike manner. The laying of the rails continues with the greatest activity, and proceeds at the rate of three miles a week. The formal inauguration of the road is expected to take place at Fraile Muerto early in September. It is now an admitted fact the soil and climate of Fraile Muerto are admirably suited for agricultural purposes. And the time is not very far distant, when this fertile spot will become the great grain growing district of the Plate. The present price of lands in that district is £160 to £200 per league, or 6½d. to 8d. per acre, and in no other part of the known globe can farm lands, adjoining a railway, within a few hours' ride of a handsome city, be purchased in fee-simple at such an infinitesimal price. Mr. Wheelwright, the unconquered champion of progress and railway enterprise, has also organised an expedition to explore the country between Cordova and the distant province of Salta, and, if time permits, to Jujuy. This expedition has already started, and is ably headed by Mr. P. Monetto, the talented engineer of the Argentine Government.

The long talked of election for Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres has at last taken place, resulting in the nomination of Dr. D. Adolfo Alsina. The new Governor, although pertaining to a strong political party, called 'crudos,' opposed to the National Government, has given proofs of his prudence and good sense, in the nomination of his ministers; and by his temperate speech on the occasion of his taking the oaths of office; his first official act, was a note to the National Government, assuring it of his sincere and determined resolution to support and uphold it. This note had the desired effect of at once removing the fears which many entertained of a collision between the two Governments. Dr. Alsina, although a young man, and linked with the anti-national party, is probably the very best man of that party that could be selected for the very important post which he now fills: he has but recently returned from travelling in Europe. On all public occasions he has invariably expressed himself most kindly towards foreigners, his Prime Minister Dr. Avellaneda, as a lawyer and a commentator, has acquired for himself a great reputation, his treatise on public lands is a book of great research and erudition; in politics, being a 'provinciano' he is a sort of guarantee to the National party. Dr. D. Mariano Varela, the new Minister of Finance has hitherto figured as the editor of the largest newspaper printed in this city, 'La Tribuna,' which is an organ of great power and immense influence. His reputation as a financier he has yet to acquire, but with the influence at his command, and animated with an honest desire to redeem the paper currency and establish free banking, we have strong hopes Minister Varela will identify his name with one of the most necessary and important measures for the whole River Plate community—namely, the abolition of the inconvertible paper dollar, and the establishment of free banks of emission on a safe and secure footing.

The opening of Congress by the Vice-President is an event worthy of note; in a supplementary sheet will be found the Vice-President's message read on that occasion, it gives a very lucid description of the state of affairs as they at present stand in the Argentine Republic, by it will be seen that the trade between the River Plate and Europe is increasing in the most gigantic proportions. Never before did the Custom-house of Buenos Ayres show such returns, and these returns only demonstrate the healthy trade of the place, not being augmented by the war, inasmuch as articles for warlike purposes come in duty free when sold to the Government or Brazilians. Immigration is also steadily increasing under the protective care of our excellent Prime Minister, Dr. Rawson, whose counsel has guided the administration for the last four years.

The Paraguayan war, we regret to say, still continues, it is now the only alloy to our prosperity. We publish in another column full details of the last battle, which, although happily terminating in a victory for the allies, was so dearly purchased that Flores might well exclaim—

'Another such victory and I am undone.'

As our special correspondent at head-quarters gives the very fullest details respecting the movement of the belligerents it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. The duration of the war depends more on the Paraguayan people themselves than on the legions which the allies can bring into the field against Lopez. The next move of the allies will undoubtedly be to attack the great Paraguayan fortress called Humaitá, which, it is thought, will offer a very determined resistance. But now the difficulty with the Paraguayan question is not her fortresses, &c., but that it is feared Lopez will retire into the interior and thereby prolong the struggle which has already lasted more than a year.

But whatever possible doubt there may exist as to the duration of the Paraguayan war or fate of Lopez, we apprehend there can be none as regards the fortress of Humaitá, which never should have been allowed to exist. It is a constant menace to the free navigation of the river, and can now be only regarded as a National nuisance that must at all hazards be removed. Cost what it may this fortress must be dismantled, and, no treaty nor terms can be arrived at until this is first effected; the powerful Brazilian squadron in the river we regard is amply sufficient to accomplish this. The Paraguayan leader, if he falls back into his own country, and the masses hold true to him, possesses sufficient elements of defence to make the subjugation of the country a rather questionable matter, but it is more than probable when Humaitá falls the influence of Lopez will be on the wane, and if the allies temper their victory with prudence he may be induced to retire from a country which for the next half century is utterly and completely ruined. The mettle of the allied troops has on various occasions been well tried; the soldiers are obidient, brave and enduring; in justice, however, to the Brazilians, we feel bound to say that they have on all occasions gratuitously assumed the post of danger and fought with a courage and bravery becoming the best veteran European troops. The great military skill of the Commander-in-chief, President Mitre, was never more conspicuous than in the admirable manner with which he out-generalled Lopez and crossed a wide and rapid river in the face of a daring and indomitable enemy. All parties agreed that the passage of the river would cost the allies from 10,000 to 15,000 men, and yet by the great tact of General Mitre the whole army was crossed with the loss of only a few hundred. We turn with pleasure from these warlike topics to acquaint our readers of the state of trade in Buenos Ayres and the industrial prospects of the country.

The great increase of trade and the flow of immigration has rendered our circulating medium the paper dollar so scarce that gold has declined somewhat in price; money is however inconveniently dear, and totally beyond the limits of legitimate trade. Exchange, which for the last few months ruled so high, has, now that our export trade has slackened, fallen, and for this packet there were more takers than drawers. In Rosario the London and River Plate Bank has just opened its branch, which we think will do a good business owing to its having the right of emitting its own notes, and a very important English population springing up in Santa Fé. The Mauá Bank is doing an enormous business, and is the largest holder of specie in Buenos Ayres, being the depository for all the gold which keeps constantly arriving for the Brazilians. The sheep-farmers are all out at their estancias busy marking the lambs; the increase in the flocks has up to the present been very good, averaging 30 per cent. We have no sales of importance to record, but both sheep and land rule cheap owing to the great scarcity of money. The Southern Railway is doing as much business as it can attend to; the quarterly statement has been sent into Government, but as this is the first quarter the road has been open, the receipts very naturally cannot be very heavy; we believe the average weekly receipts are, say £1,500 sterling. The Northern Railway is also doing a splendid passenger traffic although the present season is not the most favorable, the road, however, is well and economically managed, and when the war terminates, and trade with the rivers more active, it is probable that it will do a large freight business with the Tigre. The great bulk of the wool is already shipped, and much speculation amongst jobbers in the trifle that remains has been going on, but there is no more thriving industry in South America than that of sheep-breeding, and we look forward at no very distant day when the River Plate will be one of the greatest wool producing countries on the globe.

Exchange on England 51d and 51¼d.
Do. France 5.35 to 5.38.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Arno is expected to arrive to-day with the English mails. We hear that Mr. Mitchell and a few other merchants who have been sojourning in Europe will probably arrive in her.

The town of Rosario is now becoming a place of such importance that our indefatigable agent on the beach Mr. George Kean has sent up his partner Mr. Goerke to open a ship chandlery and general provision store, which we have no doubt will prove the greatest convenience to foreign ship captains and farmers, as Mr. Goerke will henceforth act as our agent in Rosario, subscribers and other will always find the latest number of the 'Standard' at his store.

The cricket match between the Buenos Ayres 11 and officers of the Sharpshooter came off on Thursday. Palermo was crowded as nearly all the young Englishmen in town were there. Watson was of course in the ascendant his Aunt Sally caused great sport, the navy men as usual were beaten hollow as the Buenos Ayres 11 is composed of crack players, its was the best attended game that has come off at Palermo for some time.

On Thursday morning there was a great crowd of Englishmen on the mole head all going off in the Rio Paraná for the Uruguay it is really surprizing the immense English traffic in the River Uruguay and is a speaking proof of the number of English estancieros in Entre-Rios and Banda Oriental, it was blowing very hard and a whale boot in which we noticed Mr. Amorins of the Maua Bank and other gentlemen was all but capsized as it tacked from the mole. The steamer Espigador left also, she was so crowded that Mr. Whelwright who intended to go in her to Rosario was obliged to come ashore again as every berth was already secured, the two best paying steamers in the river are the Esmeralda and Espigador,

The English amateur performance on Tuesday night has proved such a decided success that now an English dramatic company is talked of, we question if there is any other enterprize that would pay better in Buenos Ayres, the town is crowded with young men of good education but slender means, It some half dozen of young men would club together learn their parts and put their shoulders to the wheel, they would make a rapid fortune,—the foreign English speaking community can well afford to support a small company giving say two performances a week. The Irish Attorney or The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve would if well played take a splendid run here. We promise to give every support and probably could find, a party able and willing to take the part of an Irishman,

Notwithstanding the constant rumours we hear respecting the very low value of sheep we learn on the very best authority that good mestiza sheep cannot be bought an English estancias under $35. In the south, native estancieros are selling flocks as low as $20, but the sheep are of an inferior quality and not at all the proper stamp. Capones in the South are very scarce, owing to the great drought of the summer, but in the north any quantity can be found. The price in the north is $45 and even a higher figure is asked by some of our countrymen.

The 'Standard' is the only paper in Buenos Ayres that gave publicity to the Bank swindle, we can hardly account for such silence on the part of our colleagues, who must have known of it as soon as we did. Such defalcations are by no means unusual. In England and the States they are of frequent occurrence, but then it is never attempted to cloak such a matter from publicity. On the contrary, the very fullest details are supplied to the public. As regards the case in question, town is rife with all sorts of rumours, as to the real amount of the defalcation, simply because the directors refrain from doing what they ought, namely, publishing the whole affair.

Respecting the jungle fight on the 2th inst. our colleague the 'Nacion' finds fault with us for giving all the glory to the Brazilians; but we only judged of the fight by the information supplied us in a private letter, written by an 'Argentine,' not a Brazilian, and which we published. That letter distinctly stated that Flores would never have survived that awful day had it not been for a courageous regiment of Brazilians, called the 'Voluntarios de la Patria,' who cut through a solid Paraguayan square. Subsequent advices however go to shew that an Argentine cavalry regiment was also conspicuous for its bravery but of this we knew nothing at the time we published the article in question. We may add, that we have received still further details about this battle, which coming as they do from a questionable source, we have not published, but our readers will learn with surprize one fact which we have on the very best authority, that the day before the battle took place, marshal Osorio galloped over Flores' encampment, inspected the locality, and told Flores to move out of it at once, as it was utterly untenable in a military point of view, and that he ought to at once leave it. Flores laughed at the fears of the Brazilian commander, and told him that such precautions were unnecessary fighting such an enemy as the Paraguayans. The result has proved that the Brazilian officer was right, and Flores paid dearly for not taking his advice. Only a couple of days before Flores had asked from the Brazilians a loan of 4 brass rifled pieces: these guns have been taken by the Paraguayans, and the guns taken by the allies are some old pieces which they brought into the engagement and left behind them. One of our colleagues on Thursday published some extraordinary correspondence respecting this battle, which we have declined to reproduce.

The Machado rebellion has dwindled down to nothing. An estanciero from the south, who arrived in town on Thursday, states that the whole affair has been grossly exaggerated. The Government sent out an order to Machado to place Com. Noguera as second in command of his regiment, which he agreed to do, but Noguera stated that his private instructions were to the effect that Machado should give up the regiment. As the order from Government contained nothing about this, Machado refused to comply, whereupon the rumour spread that Machado was in open rebellion. The trip of the Minister of War will therefore prove a 'fiasco.'

On Wednesday evening some members of the fashionable Club Progreso gave a grand dinner to the new Governor. It was a rather splendid affair, and we understand Governor Alsina made a capital speech. Argentines are now so falling into English customs and manners, that native dinner parties are now coming greatly in vogue.

The fares on the Boca Railway are about to be reduced. This will drive the diligences off the road, which up to the present have carried on a rather successful competition with the railway. Monthly tickets, are also about to be issued. Upon the whole, we are well pleased at this, as it will secure a greater traffic for the line. It is much to be regretted that this line is not at once extended to Quilmes, where there is much talk of a People's Park, we repose the fullest confidence in the new Provincial Government that it will protect Mr. Wheelwright from the rivalry of a pack of Italian diligence men, whose sole ambition is to victimize the public with their greasy, broken-down coaches. What has become of the tramway in the Calle Larga? Since the Minister of Foreign Affairs left Barracas we have heard nothing more of it.

The new Belfast steamer Guarani is now all but ready to be put on her line; she is a beautiful steamer, of very light draught, great cargo accommodations, and the cabins for passengers magnificently fitted up. Captain Hunter may well feel proud of her. She will soon be the favorite boat on the Paraná.

The polemic about the price of butter threatens to be a serious affair: one party asserts that fresh butter cannot be had less than $40 or 6s. 8d. per lb., whilst another flatly contradicts this, states that at a grocer's shop in Calle Piedad it is selling at $15—the butter selling in the shop in Calle Piedad is salt butter. At all the hotels in town there is a general complaint about the butter. Any man who would start a dairy on a large scale would undoubtedly make a fortune, as the price of fresh butter is rarely under 3s. per lb.

We publish to-day, in a supplementary sheet, the opening of Congress, Vice-President's message, Governor's message; and election of new Governor. As we could not fit all these highly important documents into the columns of our regular packet edition we were obliged to print them in a supplemental form,

Col. W. Fernandez, an officer of the allied vanguard, reports an unhappy collision in the night between two Brazilian companies, all caused by some fatal mistake, as they took each other for the enemy, and did not discover their error until some 20 or 30 were shot down; this is rather a melancholy affair.

The amount which accrues to the British Hospital from the last amateur performance is greater than ever before realised in this city by any theatrical benefit.

In our report of the Amateur Theatricals, by a slight typographical error it appeared Mr. Hall took the part of 'Wiggins,' the housemaid, instead of Mrs. Hall, who played her part so admirably. We correct the error, not that we suppose for a moment any one who knows Mr. Hall, would imagine that he could personify a handsome English housemaid, or tread the boards of the Victoria Theatre with the dignity of a Helen Fawcett. We hope Mrs. Hall will excuse the error.

The Provincial Legislature met yesterday to scrutinise the election of Deputies to Congress.

Congress as yet has not taken up any important matter. The house has been occupied with naming new committees and inquiring into the election of the Deputy for San Juan.

General Ossorio has all his carpenters busy in Corrientes constructing an immense floating 'corral' for the passing of large troops of horned cattle over to Paraguay. It seems that there is at present great difficulty in getting cattle across. Only the other day a 'troope' broke through the men that surrounded them, and killed and wounded some 28 soldiers. To avoid all this General Ossorio is now having a floating 'corral' made which will facilitate the business. In Paraguay the troops have nothing save the leaves of the trees to live on. The soldiers are tired of Oliden preserves and salt beef, and as it is every way desirable to keep the men well fed who have such a merciless enemy to fight and such unheard of hardships to undergo. General Ossorio has ordered the Army Commissary to supply the troops with fresh beef daily.

Messrs. Decond and Machain, two respectable Paraguayan youths, who previous to the war had been clerks in this city, but who threw up their situations fired by a patriotic zeal to liberate their country, hardly landed on their native soil with the allied army when they were shot in the very first encounter.

Dr. Lopez, a gentleman of great literary attainments and considerable European experience, is now the editor of our evening college, the 'Nacional.' We salute Dr. L. on his taking a seat in the editorial omnibus.

We are pleased to notice the great attention paid by all to the wounded. The steamer General Flores, which lay in port one day, with 300 wounded on board, bound down to Montevideo, was visited by many. Sr. D. Hector Varela, the Oriental Charge d'Affaires, out of his own pocket sent cigars, yerba, tea, etc., off to the sufferers. Sr. Madero was not surpassed in generosity, for he sent a boat-load of blankets, the leading doctors also visited the ship, and in fact greater attention could not be paid the unfortunates.

Our colleague the 'Nacion,' publishes a very interesting history of Gen. Robles, his treason, arrest and execution. We will publish it to-morrow in English.

The Captain of the Port calls for bids to supply a falua or rowboat, why does he not get a little steam launch that can always run up to the mole? The Montevidean Port Captain has ordered one and we think ours might do the same.

Right in front of the Captain of the Ports is one of the Paraguayan guns taken in the last engagement; it is a small piece and will do for firing off salutes when Humaitá is taken.

We regret to say that advices were yesterday received from Rosario announcing the sudden death of Col. Morris, of the beef packing co.

The French mail closes to day at 12 o'clock. Our packet edition is the largest we ever published.

Mr. Stockdale, formerly of the 'Mochas' Estancia, (Mr. Harratt's) called on us yesterday to say that he has left that estancia, taken his stock with him and started a new Estancia in the 'campos de Zapiola,' known as the 'Estancia de Viñales,' 4 leagues from Lobos and 5 from Navarro.

The Hon. Mr. Kirk, United States Minister, being unable to procure a box at the Amateur Theatricals, has kindly forwarded to the treasurer $500 m/c. for the Hospital. He leaves on Monday for the States, having obtained a six month leave of absence.

## NONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, May 9, 1866.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, the quiet residents of Montevideo were awakened from their slumbers by the firing of guns, skying of rockets, and hammering of bells.

On other occasions where the like has taken place Mr. Caudle, on being nudged by his partner, would kindly turn over and say, "My dear Mrs. Caudle, do not be excited or alarmed, its only some pettifogging Brazilian victory in taking a deserted battery or a few hungry Paraguayan soldiers, so go to sleep again, my dear, and let the rockets darts."

Mrs. C., of course, taking her dear C.'s advise, would throw herself again into the arms of Morpheus and think no more about it, until aroused by those cooks of the morning calling out, "La suerto 1000 oz." How very different, however, with poor Caudle, who holds a large amount of all manner of River Plate Bonds and fancies—"indeed," as he said to a friend the other day, "every rocket drives the country into '2 rls.' more embarrassment."

On this occasion, however, it was very different, everyone was up and either at their doors or windows to learn what the excitement was, indeed, almost all thought it was Humaitá that had fallen.

There was a tertulia at the house of one of our leading English mercantile clerks, a polka was being danced at the time; some of the ladies sprang from their partner's hold, and dashing open the windows stood out on the balcony in real dramatic fashion, whilst not a few, with their parents and partners, made excuses by saying "adios," not to sleep, however, but to fly to the plaza, there to witness the flying of rockets and squibs, and to learn what was up, whether the dreaded Paraguayan fortress had fallen, or if it was only another of the most creditable achievements which have graced the arms of the allies.

In the Plaza groups of Bank officials, brokers and merchants might be seen chatting together, some, with very gloomy and pensive faces and others full of joy.

But nobody could tell anybody what the news was, as none could be gotten, save that a great and bloody victory had been achieved, and as ones own voice could not be heard for the clattering of the bells, the foreign population resolved to return home and wait the chances of a bulletin or the arrival of the Portena's copies of the 'Standard,' which all allowed would publish a bulletin for its Montevidean subscribers on the occasion; however, the 'Standard' sent none, and, of course, the foreigners thought it could not be of much importance or the 'Standard,' with its usual 'Sinbad-like' correctness and sagacity, would have sent them one.

Later on the native papers published bulletins containing the glorious news of a victory, this time with quite as much credit to the Orientals as to the Brazilians, and all, whether Blancos or Colorados are loud in their praise of their valiant leader General Flores for his great bravery and fearlessness, and the prayers of many were offered up for the further success of the allies.

The city has been gaily decked all day with the allied flags, but just now the rumour of a grand ball which was to have taken place in the Policia rooms has been hushed, as, although mooted from good authority in the morning, it was thought impolitic, and I think wisely so, as we are in hourly expectance of the arrival of the 'General Flores' with the wounded on board.

The total loss to the Orientals is here estimated at 600 men, in killed and wounded.

With a few more such daring deeds as those of which we read, I think the petty jealous feeling which now exists amongst people of one family will be at an end, and that we shall know no more the names of Blanco or Colorado parties, but that these parties will go hand in hand with the foreign population, and only think of the advancement of their country which has suffered so much lately from political jealousies of feeling.

The Cordoba Capt. Batly leaves tomorrow for England, with a full cargo, but not so many passengers as were expected.

Another Spanish man of war is in sight.

The fears of the entrance of the Peruvian iron-clads are now dispelled.

Business is rather dull.

The River Plate Bank has reduced its charging rates of interest, and is doing a safe and increasing business under its now very able management.

The Mauá Bank is as popular as ever.

The workmen have already commenced to knock down the dilapidated stable-yard which is to give place to the splendid structure for the Italian Bank, which is said will outvie in appearance either the new Bolsa, or the Hotel Oriental. Many people however doubt its success as already we have too many Banks in Montevideo.

Yours,
STUNNER.

## LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

AFFLICTING SIGHT.

Montevideo, May 10th, 1866.

The 'Portena' which arrived yesterday at half past 3 a.m. made a great noise with her whistle, and soon the rockets were let off, with any quantity of fire crackers; at ½ past 3 they began ringing the bells and kept it up till past 1 p.m. when they were stopped as it was known that there was much cause for their being tolled, for the great mortality amongst the Oriental troops. This morning the steamer Gen. Flores with over 300 wounded arrived, and they have been busy all day landing them and taking them to the Hospital de Caridad; 14 of the poor fellows died on their way down, and they brought ashore one dead with the wounded; there have been great crowds at the mole and hospital all day, amongst them a great many women with woeful countenance, looking for their husbands, brothers and children. The U. S. S. Brooklyn arrived yesterday from your port, and the Nipsic yesterday from St. Catherine. The Juniata leaves to-morrow for Buenos Ayres. The Nipsic saw the Peruvian war steamer Huascar yesterday, 50 miles East of Maldonado, cruising under sail. The Captains and crew of two Spanish vessels burnt by the Peruvians left Maldonado for this port in a schooner, but have not yet arrived. The packet Arno is expected to-morrow. Two Brazilian steamers are just signalized.

Yours,
VERITAS.

## THE CHILIAN MAILS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM VALPARAISO.

SPANISH SQUADRON GONE NORTH.

We have dates from Chile to the 21st April.

The Spanish squadron has left for the island of Juan Fernandez, en route for the Chinchas.

There has been a public trial of the new 'torpedoes' in the harbour of Valparaiso, but the result was not so satisfactory as could be expected. The Government has issued a decree, declaring the port of Valparaiso free for coal, to meet the convenience of foreign shipping.

The French, it seems now, are the heaviest losers by the bombardment of Valparaiso.

The Rector of the Liceo of Chillan, Sr. A. Moreno, is dead. His loss is greatly deplored by all.

The arrival of the American ship Odessa from Montevideo, with 400 tons of coal, and a lot of jerked beef, for the Spanish navy had produced a profound sensation. The vessel, as the blockade is now raised, entered at the Custom-house. The cargo is, of course, sequestrated.

The Chilian Government is now about to fortify Valparaiso, and the papers are all full of this topic.

The Lutcken, from Buenos Ayres, has arrived at Valparaiso in ballast.

The Uruguay Consul, or Chargé, to Chile has been presented with his passports and sent about his business; and the papers teem with abuse of the Argentine and Oriental Governments.

The barque Aurora Rodriguez, which ran aground, but it is thought will be got off, was sold by auction to Messrs. Du. Pratt & Curletti at $1.2757.

The Ponton Chile, which the Spaniards sunk, is about to be elevated.

Vice-Admiral Pearson, in the Powhatan, sailed from Valparaiso on the 20th, in an easterly direction.

## PERUVIAN IRONCLADS—MORE VESSELS BURNT.

Since our notice published in yesterday's impression about those vessels, and the Spanish barque captured by them, we have to report to-day another Spanish schooner sharing the same fate, stated to be (by the owner of the cutter Raggia, arrived to-day), the Paula Anita, with a cargo of wine.

In our maritime list of vessels sailed from Europe for the River Plate, we find no such name, but see two vessels named the Paula and Anita, with heavy cargoes of wine from Barcelona, by this time due in our port. The owner of the cutter Raggio made the following statement this morning at the Captain of the Port's:—

On the 5th inst. left port with two experienced pilots on board, Luis and Antonio Pertiga. Sighted the Spanish schooner Paula Anita about 20 miles South-East, off Cape St. Mary; at 4 p.m. we put Luis Pertiga on board, and at day-break on the morning of the 6th, when returning for this port, we thought we observed the schooner in a quarter of an hour afterwards we saw by the aid of a telescope a large steamer bearing down on her with sails furled, and remain alongside for more than an hour. We immediately put about in order to rescue the pilot, but a mist setting in we lost sight of both vessels.

He says nothing of the barque burnt by the Peruvians on the 7th, at 5:30 p.m., 16 miles east of Cape St. Mary's, as reported by the captain of the English steamer Widgeon, which arrived in our port yesterday.

At 1 p.m. to-day a special 'chasque' arrived from Maldonado. He left there yesterday at 4 p.m., and reports as follows:—"At 8.15 a.m. the Peruvian ironclads Huascar and Independencia, arrived in that port, and the day before a large barque anchored in the bay, supposed to be a Peruvian transport"—'Telegrafo Maritimo.'

## LATEST FROM PARANA.

Mr. GREEN OF THE RIVER PLATE BANK IN SANTA FE.

Parana, May 9, 1866.

Gentlemen,

No news since the arrival of the Esmeralda.

The Aliado and Itapiru (Felix Colon) steamers left here this morning for Corrientes.

Arrived from Rosario this morning and left for Santa Fé, Mr. Green, the manager of the English Bank.

## ON 'CHANGE.

May 11, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paper price of ounces, | $414½ |
| Do. sovereigns, | 126½ |
| First price of patacons, | 25 95 |
| Last | 25 90 |

Cash sales 38,826.

Specie suffered very little fluctuation to-day; the tendency of the market is downwards, and as it is known that the Provincial Government means at all hazards to redeem the paper dollar, there are sellers of gold on long time everywhere. It was said on 'Change that it is the ambition of our talented Finance Minister to establish the value of paper dollars at 320 per doubloon, equal to 320 m/c, per patacon, but we hardly think this possible, notwithstanding the immense specie deposit at present in all the banks; still 25 per patacon is now regarded as altogether too high a figure, and it is alleged by many that the attempt of the Legislature to put this value on the paper money has been the chief cause of specie not having declined still further.

The new Governor's speech at the late banquet at the Club Progreso was greatly discussed. It appears that some ill-timed toast was proposed respecting the National Government, which provoked the splendid address of His Excellency, who declared in the most positive terms that he regarded as his chief duty to support the National Government. These sentiments have met with the most unanimous approbation from every member of our commercial community, and redound to the credit of the new Administration. All fears now as to political difficulties between the National and Provincial Governments have been dispelled and Dr. Adolfo Alsina has secured for his Administration the countenance and support of the leading men of Buenos Ayres.

In Exchange there was a good deal done at 51½, and we heard of one transaction for £10,000, bills of a Salto saladerista, with a bank endorsement, at 51¾, but Exchange has a downward tendency, and it is not improbable that next packet the rate will be under 51d. The rate on France, last quotation, 5.36.

In National Bonds there was one very large operation effected on time 110,000 bonds for end of May at 40, and after hours 10,000 cash at 38½. As Congress is now in session it is to be hoped that the House will authorise the payment of the interest and amortisation in England; there is no sound or proper objection to this, and as the largest holders of these securities are English merchants the measure is alike reasonable and politic.

The time-sales of specie to-day were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Tuesday, | 20,000 at 26 | — |
| Thursday, | 3,000 | 26 — |
| Friday, | 10,000 | 26 05 |
| Saturday, | 13,000 | 25 95 |
| May 31st, | 12,000 | 26 15 |
| July 31st, | 11,000 | 26 60 |
| May 19th, | 12,000 | 26 05 |
| Nov. 30th, | 10,000 | 26 60 |
| June 30th, | 20,000 | 26 30 |
| Dec. 31st, | 11,000 | 26 50 |
| July 31st, | 10,000 | 26 45 |

Specie is very abundant, and good bills are freely discounted at 1½ per cent. per month. Paper money is less in request, owing to the diminished arrivals of camp produce. It rules at 1½ to 2 per cent. per month.

The sales of dry hides during the fortnight have not been heavy. Shippers seem in no hurry to purchase. Owing to the present prices in the States the prices rule the same in the market, but in the 'barracas' holders try to establish a rise.

In wools there has been a very active business during the fortnight. The arrivals amount to 120,000 ar., and the sales to 180,000 ar. The stock is from 140,000 to 150,000. Prices are the same, but a shade firmer. To-day some very excellent wool arrived, for which 33 was offered and refused.

In the south wool market a petition to Government, praying for the establishment of free banks, was freely circulated, and got many signatures. We hear that similar petitions are now in circulation all through the city, and that, when a sufficient number of signatures are obtained they will be laid before the House.

The La Plata from the States has brought 2,670 doubloons to Mr. H. J. Eopes.

The Abbotts Reading to Boyd and Co.

The Sharston, to Duguid and Co., arrived to-day, also another ironclad from Rio.

In Montevideo we hear of a large sale of American pine at 39 pats, and also a cargo of salt, ex Meteoro, from Cadiz, at 25 rls.

We publish the monthly statements of the Maua Bank and Montevidean Bank. We regret we have not received that of the London and River Plate Bank, but heard on 'Change that the specie on hand is one hundred thousand patacons over the amount of the emission.

It was freely stated on 'Change to-day that the Vice-President had sent in his resignation to Congress; but of this there is as yet nothing authentic.

Messrs. John P. Boyd and Co. have placed on the berth to load for Liverpool the regular trader, British barque Istria. She will load in the inner roads.

The rather astounding news respecting the arrival of the Peruvian ironclads in the port of Maldonado, caused a great stir amongst Spanish merchants and shippers. They continue at the mouth of the river doing their work of destruction, but will not enter the port of Montevideo. Several boats have left Montevideo with picked crews for the iron-clads and the enlisting we hear still goes on in Montevideo.

The sales in the plaaza were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1200 dry cowhides, camp | 102 |
| 150 do matadero | 114 |
| 200 dos shoepskins, good | 140 |
| 700 do inferior | 70 |
| 900 @ mestiza wool | 72 |
| 300 do do | 75 |
| 400 do do | 62 |
| 500 do lamb's wool | 50 |
| 270 do do | 52 |
| 1000 fanegas best wheat | 180 |
| 200 do superior | 205 |
| 1300 do do Rosario | 175 |
| 400 do maize | 112 |

SALE OF AN ISLAND.

A large island in front of the Tigre, five miles front, by unknown depth, sold to an English gentleman, recently arrived, Mr. Gath[illegible] $110,000, or say £850 sterling.

SHEEP.

A flock in the partido of Magdalena, [illegible] mestiza, but in poor condition, $25 m/c cash.

## Banco Montevideano.

BALANCE DEL MES DE ABRIL.

ACTIVO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Caja, existencia en efectivo | $ 268,239 |
| Acciones, valor de acciones á suscribir | 500,000 |
| Cuentas corrientes, saldos á favor del Banco | 676,336 |
| Valores á cobrar | 315,197 |
| Diversos deudores | 256,366 |
| | $ 2,022,139 |

PASIVO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $ 1.500,000 |
| Emision, billetes en circulacion | 486,360 |
| Cuentas corrientes, saldos contra el Banco | 244,294 |
| Diversos acreedores | 291,385 |
| | $ 2.022,139 |

Montevideo, Mayo 6 de 1866.
V.° B.°—PEÑALVA—P. VARELA.

# SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

### THE BATTLE OF THE JUNGLE.

### FLORES AND LOPEZ BOTH CUT UP.

### GREAT BRAZILIAN HEROISM.

On Tuesday the Espigador arrived true to time bringing the very important news of a terrific jungle fight, in which the courage, bravery and heroism of the Brazilians is signally conspicious; in fact as will be seen by the following details the whole of Flores' vanguard would have been completely annihilated, but for a Brazilian band of heroes who cut through a solid Paraguayan square, and thus saved Flores. No praise is too great for the courageous conduct of the Brazilians, who have been so much sneered and pooh poohed at, and we are free to say that up to the present the glory and hard blows of the campaign have been monopolized by our allies, the Brazilians.

A private letter gives the following graphic account:

On the 2nd inst. the Paraguayans, some 8,000 strong, at 1 o'clock in the day, advanced on Flores and attacked his position. Lopez in person was in command. As the Paraguayans were four to one it was short work. The fight was very sharp; some 1,600 men and 31 officers of Flores were soon 'hors de combat.' Flores acted with the greatest bravery, shouting vehemently to his men, until he got so hoarse that he lost his voice: two horses were shot under him and three of his aides were also killed, but the weight of the enemy was too great, and the Orientals, etc., had to fall back with great loss, the victorious Paraguayans making the evening hideous with their yells. They captured Flores's artillery, and completely hemmed in the hero of Yatay.

Osorio, with the eye of a Napoleon, saw that the moment had arrived when it was possible to make a dash to save him. He led on the splendid regiment of the Voluntarios de la Patria, the best Brazilian soldiers in the field: they charged under a cruel fire from the enemy. Every tree in the forest, every branch on the road, belched out flame from the myriads of Paraguayans, but this brave forlorn hope, nothing daunted, rushed with fixed bayonets, and cut through a solid square of the enemy—*Flores was saved*; but the heroic band of Brazilians, which entered the fight several hundred strong, was reduced to *forty-one men.*

The Paraguayans pushed on after Flores' reinforcements came up and the victors became vanquished, the allies closed on the enemy, and pen cannot paint the horrors of that route; inch by inch the Paraguayans fought, fell, and were trampled on; the guns were re-taken, banners captured, and two small Paraguayan pieces also seized, at last night terminated the carnage. The allies held the ground they were driven from in the morning, at such frightful cost, and the victory bloody and sanguinary as it was, was theirs.

The little road which leads through the jungle is literally covered with dead Paraguayans, over 2000 impede the transit. The Bellaco estero is dyed with blood of friend and foe. Lopez has fallen back but not gone into Humaitá. Osorio lost 2 horses, he is no doubt a hero; he was in the very thick of the fight. Netto lost one horse. Colonel Palleja's son is killed and several other Oriental officers.

The attack on Caraepaiti was to have taken place on the 4th inst.

By subsequent advices we learn that the 1st regiment of Argentine cavalry also shared with the Brazilians the glory of having saved Flores. The Argentines made a splendid charge which nothing could withstand, they trampled down and cut to pieces one entire Paraguayan regiment, and with the Brazilian volunteers turned the fate of the day by driving the enemy clean into the jungle. President Mitre in person was in the thickest of the fight, and his official report of the battle we publish in another column.

## OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

### SINBAD IN PARAGUAY.

### LATEST OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIES.

Itapirú, April 21.

Gentlemen,

We arrived here this morning from Corrientes. Fortunately the steamer Whiteinch, Captain La Blache, was on the eve of starting for this with a large patacho in tow. With liberality we received a passage from him for our boat and crew (who had been hospitably entertained on board during the permanence in Corrientes). On the way we met the steamers Duque de Saxe and Proveedór going down with wounded Brazilians that were maimed after landing in the Paraguay River on the 16th, or in the skirmish on the night of the 30th. We will not vex you with an exact statement of their numbers. One rumor says 200, another more than twice the number. In order that you may have some idea of what is being done in these waters, in this out-of-the-world place, we counted today 54 sea-going steamers, including iron-clads, gunboats, and transports (many of which are of 600 tons burden). They were distributed as follows:—11 at Corrientes, 4 at Tres Bocas, 16 abreast of the ruins of Itapirú, 10 a short distance above the point where the fort stood, 5 a league further up the Paraná shelling the jungles, ferreting out the Paraguayans that are there ensconced in the branch that forms the Isla Grande, 5 at Paso de la Patria, upon the side of Corrientes, and 3 on the way coming from or going to Corrientes. Over and above this number there are here 11 small steamers, as the Osorio, Lily, Victoria, &c., which are being actively employed as tugs. There were also at Corrientes 48 sailing vessels, mostly schooners or patachos, and 3 large pontoons. Here are 2 pontoons, 16 sailing vessels, and a floating bakery, to say nothing of at least 200 boats, chatas, or canoes. As soon as the Whiteinch let go her anchor, which was done close to the ruined fortress—a little way above it—we launched our boat and proceeded to the Susan Beirne, who was moored a league distant, under the left bank of the Paraná. Upon leaving the Whiteinch our poor thanks were tendered to her captain and his beautiful and amiable wife still in her teens). The fair complexion, the dark blue eyes, the ladylike manner, all reminded us of other climes and other scenes of bygone days. On the way across we pass 6 tugs going over with large chatas in tow, loaded with horses, oxen, and artillery. The Iron King is just passing upwards with a large brigantine hooked to her side, and towing at the same time 2 schooners astern, stemming the strong current with ease at good speed. The steamer and her tows were filled with soldiers.

22nd. In combination with Mr. Ferris, the first officer of the Viper, arrangements are made for "a regular cruise by land and water, and make a day of it," and so we did. It was Sunday; a small "douceur" given to the boat's crew, put them in good humor for the expedition. Our first object was to re-visit the abandoned Island, a small knoll of which was not yet submerged. Small as it was, it contained the mortal remains of twelve hundred men, who had fallen there during the past fourteen days. In an eddy were several human bodies in a state of putrefaction. A horrid, offensive, smell pervaded every part of it. A long brass thirty-two pounder rifled gun, its muzzle cleft, was the only article of any value to be seen. It was mounted notwithstanding the blow it had received, and the wheels were sadly broken. Shattered gun or howitzer carriages, empty ammunition chests, and boxes smashed, torn sand bags, fragments of exploded shells, worn out clothes, shoes, or caps strewed the ground. Well, it might be so, "stormed at with shot and shell" as had been done for fourteen days, and had been formally assaulted during the same time by a superior force, who were signally defeated, leaving six hundred and forty of their number killed, while a greater number met a similar fate in making a confused retreat. It was here that Lopez manifested his utter incapacity to direct military affairs. A force of a thousand chosen men was sent to attack the Island; when the fight remained doubtful three hundred more were hurried forward. The hour selected was 4 a.m., three quarters of an hour ere dawn; it was clear moonlight. If victory had declared in favor of the Paraguayans, they could not maintain themselves in possession of the Island five minutes after daylight came, encircled as they were at this time by the iron-clads and gunboats. Had it been the intent of Lopez to have seized the guns and howitzer, meaning to have defended himself with them, it would have been of no avail as the Brazilians at the outset had laid a train to the powder pontoon which would have been destroyed in case the enemy became master of the Island. Or if it had been the design to take the Island by a sudden effort, with a view to have transferred the armament to Itapiru, the hour chosen for the purpose precluded all chances of doing so. Only small arms were used by either party, until the Paraguayans were driven to their canoes in disorder, when a frightful fire of grape was opened on them by the gunboats. Of the thirteen hundred men that left with the expedition to take the Island, not more than thirty returned.

A similar stupid blunder was made in permitting the Brazilians to land, as they did on the 16th at the Paraguayan river. Instead of opposing the landing while the troops were still on board, or coming ashore [there were no gunboats near to protect the disembarkation], Lopez waited till three times his numbers had got foothold and were pressing on to meet him. It was then, when too late, the self-installed arbiter of the equilibrium of States and Empires, the expounder of international law thought of resistance. Having finished the inspection of the island we steer for Itapiru [anglicé "small stone"]. In rounding the point where the fort was built, there is a current of six miles per hour. It took seventeen strokes pulled with a will by four athletic oarsmen to propel the boat her length. We land a little above the sandy point. On every side, at all places, were men exercising or asleep upon the bare sand. The two guns the Paraguayans buried were examined, one of which had been found in the ruins of the fort interred with its carriage. It had upon the breech in raised letters "Fawcett, Preston & Co., Liverpool, 1850." The other had been buried near the fort at the water side; it was spiked, it had no inscription. Both were nine inch-guns. There was not a vestige of the cemetery to be seen, except the cross: it was the Argentines that had pulled up the posts to make their camp-fires with. Padre Fortunato (who was our Mentor), the Chaplain of Paunero's division, regretted the destruction of the inclosure, observing they came to make war with the living. North from Itapiru upon the bank of the Parana the land is low and sandy. A strip of firm ground varying in breadth from fifty to a hundred yards goes parallel with the river, the inside of it is morass, jungle, or 'pantanos,' impassable for man or beast. The strip is interspersed with clumps of brushwood, it was swarming with Brazilians. Lines of stacked arms kept in good order were ranged on both sides. As yet the troops have no tents, baggage-carts, or ambulances; they have only their overcoats, which are much the worse for wear, to protect them from the elements. We foot it for a half league (meaning to reach the encampment of Flores which is the most advanced post), when further progress was denied by a picket, the commanding officer of which in the first instance endeavoured to dissuade us from going; when he saw the determination was to proceed, he peremptorily ordered us to go back: we were sorry for it, as by doing so, we were deprived of an interview with Colonel Palleja. The Orientalists have the post of honor. The Brazilians the centre, the Argentines extend from Itapiru to the mouth of the river Paraguay. The Correntino army of Caceres is still on the left bank. If the troops were anxious to cross, they are now still more so to push on to Humaitá. To-day a ration of fourteen 'galletas' was served out to each Argentine soldier, the first time many of them had tasted bread for months. They ate it 'con gusto.' It will require some days to pass the cattle and camp-equipage, which must be done before an onward movement is made. The allies think that Lopez will not make a stand this side of Humaitá. They wish he would offer them battle now.

23rd. Steamers and steam-tugs continue to pass and repass, day and night. Day dawns with a slight drizzling rain. In the distance, brilliant fires are seen; it is the encampment of Lopez which is being abandoned and destroyed. Soon after the Orientals take possession of it. This is the only novelty of the hour. For the first time since operations began, the day has passed without hearing the sound of guns being fired in anger. A few baggage carts and oxen have crossed: as soon as over, they are loaded and sent foward, a good number of tents have also been passed over; they were much wanted. Happily for the allies, there has been no stormy weather since the 'tormenta' of the 16th, from that date it has been cool and fine. Horses and oxen are being ferried over with expedition. The steamers Whiteinch and President are well adapted for the purpose. Both are large carriers, and have ample deck-room; they take two hundred and fifty beasts on board, and give tow to two large 'chatas' that carry sixty each, at a trip. On either side of the river the steamers are laid close to the shore, when upon a stage from the landing place to the deck, the horses are ridden or led on board, saddled and bridled. The other transports are unfit for the work, owing to their deck arrangements. The Argentine steamers Libertad, Chacabuco and Buenos Ayres, are doing good service. The transports Viper and Susan Beirne, have not moved during the last five days, they are held in readiness to embark wounded men at any moment. An enormous quantity of stores, camp equipage, many thousands of cattle, hundreds of carts and some artillery are yet to be passed over. The allies will have to carry (a thing unheard of in the wars of this country) provisions for their sustenance on their marches, until they reach the places where the cattle stolen from Corrientes may be found. The flies, and mosquitoes are as numerous in Paraguay, and are more savage than they were at Ensenadas. Again another day has passed without any shooting being heard. The weather continues fine and cool. The flies are a great annoyance, and put one out of humor. While taking note of what may be seen, the paper upon which you write is black with their numbers.

24th. At an early hour we started, meaning to visit the abandoned camps of Lopez, but were disappointed, being again turned back when within a few 'cuadras' distant from it. There were two white houses and some ranchos still standing. A range of high posts is seen, which is probably where the telegraphic wires were suspended. We see a very large Paraguayan canoe coming down the stream, close to the bank paddled by three Italians. It came from the deserted encampment: it was loaded with hides, cedar chests, chairs with leather seats, hammocks, and other 'articles of vertú.' The crossing is continued with spirit; the large steamers make two trips daily; the tugs come and go every two hours: the Lily is the most expeditious in doing her work. No more firing of guns is heard, excepting that of the fowling-pieces of hunters. Game abounds everywhere. The English gunners say they do not enjoy the sport, the fowls are so tame that they might as well go into a poultry yard and there shoot ducks or pullets.

25th. Strong columns of Brazilian artillery and infantry leave the bivouac at Itapiru at sunrise, and march north upon the strip. The guns and obuses are drawn by oxen or mules. They halt at a league's distance and encamp upon the open plain. Battalions of Argentines follow and pitch their tents upon the high road to Humaitá. Lopez is said to be in force three leagues distant; be it as it may, the allies do not fear him. His scouts are occasionally seen; they are very shy. We visit the floating bakery; it is moored in the stream not far from Itapiru. Five hundred arrobas of flour are daily made into bread here: forty operatives are engaged in the work. Nothing worthy of note occurred to-day.

26th. Go promenading where the troops were encamped upon the Corrientes side of the Pass. Here there is quite an army of women—they may be counted by thousands—they do not appear to be very exemplary. How they are to be disposed of, it is difficult to say; none are allowed to pass with the troops to the Paraguay side; they are mostly 'chinas.' The beach is thronged with carts and stores of every kind waiting to be ferried over. See the old woman that was left at the encampment, the only one found there, of Lopez, when it was deserted: she was bedridden. No guns are heard today but those of sportsmen shooting birds. The weather continues fine.

27th. All is quiet. The crossing is being done as actively as ever. Again the gig of the steamer Viper is placed at our disposal to proceed to Corrientes to be in time for the packet at 11 a.m. Leave the steamer and, with Captain Corry, reach the capital in two hours and forty minutes. All here is dull enough since the army passed over. The small-pox is prevalent. Guayecuru Indians are seen in the streets dressed in the clothes they strip from the dead bodies they pick up floating down the stream.

Corrientes, April 27th.

There is no mail that can be depended upon hence to Itapiru. General Mitre complained to me of his letters never coming right when he did not send them by an express courier. All in fact complain of losing their letters and papers. People at Itapiru go mad to see the 'Standard.' The most absurd tales are published in the papers here, that no one gives credit to. There will be no fighting, at least for a few days. Mitre and Tamandaré consider the war will be over in a short time. It is 10 a.m. I have a chance to return per Iron King which is on the eve of going up.

SINBAD.

On board steamship Viper.—

Itapiru, April 28th, 1866.

Gentlemen,

We had just mailed our letter for you yesterday at the Corrientes post office, when we accidentally met Mr. Lanus in the street, who informed us his steamer Iron King was in sight not far below, on her way to the Paso de la Patria, adding that she was at our disposal, that we might deem her our own private property for the time being. Captain Cory was at one place, the boat at another; neither could be found at the moment. In a few minutes the muscular little boat all sinew came rounding the point of San Sebastian, with a brig twice as large as herself lashed to her side, and towing a large schooner astern, breasting the strong current as if there was no clog upon her. We put off in a canoe, to get on board it was necessary to stop the engine. After an absence of a few hours we are again at Itapiru, arriving at midnight. From Captain Gastaldi and Mr. Lanus who was on board every attention was received. At sunrise we go ashore on the left bank of the river. There was still a few battallions, a large number of baggage, and suttlers carts remaining. There was a very notable diminution in the number of females as were seen during the last visit. To a question to one of the misdames as to what had become of them, the reply was 'quien sabe,' that they were at their homes. This seemed strange, particularly for those that came from Maranham, Pará or Pernambuco.

Caceres with his command is still here. They are ready with their horses saddled to embark. The animals are not so fat as they might be for the work they will have to do. As a drove of tame oxen were being urged to go into a chata, encircled by as many men armed with clubs and whips, when of sudden one of the brutes "made a bolt," at the instant he was followed by the whole at full speed, which threw down and trampled upon twenty-eight of those that were forcing them to embark. Bruises more or less serious were received by the men that were trampled upon in the plight, six were pronounced to be mortally hurt.

29th. Caceres and his force pass over this morning. The Argentine steamers, transports, and tugs continue to persevere in passing troops, war material and cattle. In a few days all will be over on the right bank. To-day the excursion was made by land and water. This time we had the good fortune to reach the encampment of Lopez. Landing near the destroyed fort, where the ground was so lately covered with men now no living being was near. Some hundreds of yards distance above, upon the strip were a few tents. It is to be a Brazilian hospital.

We foot it as the boat is being towed or rowed close to the shore to avoid the strong downward tide. At a distance of a mile and a half all is stir and bustle. The strip continues the same narrow slip, the land side an impassable morass. The beach is covered with troops, and piles of military stores. Oxen as soon as landed are being yoked to loaded carts, field guns, ambulances, or ammunition waggons. All are shaping their course northwards. The ground is still the same pent up place for the space of a league, overrun with human beings or animals. Dead horses everywhere abound, as also much spoiled meat brought from the other side, which is unfit to eat when it arrives, and is thrown away. Close in shore are anchored the iron-clads, gunboats, and transports. The iron-clads and gunboats are divested of their spars, in some cases the lower masts have been taken out. Here was solved the enigma as to the whereabout of the absent women missing from the left bank. Groops of them were soon at many points. They were as loquacious and busy as ever; how they came there seemed a vexed question, as it had been done in defiance of general orders. Curious to know, an enquiry was made, how they passed. One of the brunettes, drew from her pocket a pouch of ten milreis pieces; two of these, she triumphantly said, was the price of the passage, apostrophising Mitre and Osorio, using coarse expletives (not necessary to translate) for having been so cruel. She said she had followed her 'querido' from the banks of the Amazon. Neither the Imperador or Presidente, or river Paraná could stop her.

The fact is, these females were fertile in expedients [a characteristic of the sex]. Some were ferried over by mercenary Italian boatmen, whose charge was four sovereigns a passage. Many were smuggled on board the transports dressed in men's clothes, bearing lances or trailing broadswords. Others had appropriated canoes to which they had no right, and had ferried themselves, leaving the canoes to go adtrift as they disembarked. At a league and a half, where the fort was built, was an inlet that impeded further progress upon the strip. Here we take to the boat and enter the rivulet which is so narrow at its mouth that oars could not be used. It was deep, had a strong outward current and serpentine course. After going a little way it is a hundred yards broad, at the distance of a half mile from the entrance the allies have bridged it. Here it is a hundred and eighty yards wide. Seventy-four chatas of the burden of five tons each are anchored abreast in a line at a right angle with the water, a small way apart; scantling extend from one chata to another, upon which three inch plank is transversely laid. All is made from American pine. It is wide enough for twenty men to march upon abreast. Battalions of soldiers, carts field-guns, some drawn by men and others by oxen were continually passing. The distance is five hundred yards hence to the burnt encampment; upon the side of which that looks towards the river there is an embankment formed of raised earth breastworks fifteen feet wide and three and a half feet high, with a wet ditch ten feet deep by as many broad.

Behind the works were short, deep trenches, meant for the shelter of the artillerymen. The platforms for seventy guns remain along the evacuated entrenchments. The whole occupy a space of a mile or more in front. It seemed to have been designed by a master-hand in military experience. Without doubt it was here the Paraguayans intended to have made a formal stand; the main ditch, trenches, platforms, and embankments had all been newly put in complete order. Positions for cross fires intended to enfilade any attempt on flanks are seen in several places. Evidently Lopez had not calculated upon the rising of the river, without which the ironclads and gunboats could not have got within shelling-range of the camp. A quaint, neat little church [now an Argentine hospital] the house of Lopez, the telegraph-house, and two other edifices built of materials that would not burn are standing. All bore marks of hostile fire. Deep grooves made in the soil, ten to twenty feet long, and a yard wide; 'carritas' capacious enough to bury an ox in, marked the spot where the balls had struck or the shells exploded.

A shell had partly unroofed the church, doing the work of destruction within the its sacred precincts: an enclosure attached was the cemetery, in good repair.

The house of Lopez had been treated in a merciless manner with shot and shell. Captain Castro Aranjo (who has hostile feelings towards Lopez) of Parnahyba, did it. Here were seen the traces of a woman's (probably one in whose veins ran Anglo-Saxon blood) hand having been there, in the remains of what had been a flower garden.

Upon an 'enamada' made of bamboo, were cases with mould containing European annuals, geraniums, pinks, and violets, now scorched and withered, made so by the burning of an adjoining house.

The telegraph-house had in its front wall a space made by a shot large enough for a man to enter in upon horseback; the gable of it was also shattered.

The telegraphic posts were huge beams of hard wood, neatly dressed and painted white: the wires were gone. They were twenty-five feet high, and stood eighty yards asunder. they were perfectly upright in a right line, indicating the road to Asuncion Ranges of charred posts, the frames of the burnt house, were standing at many parts of the encampment. The orange groves and grape vines were shedding their untimely foliage. At the ruins of every house an oven was seen standing on its base entire.

Two lines of cinders, a half a mile long, marked the places where the Paraguayan soldiers lived. Persons conversant with the locality assert there were accommodations for 20,000 men. Piles of the remains of burnt hides, tanned leather, and maize were met with. All showed a fixed determination on the part of the fugitives to leave nothing behind them worth the having. On every side there were marked indications of industry and comfort not to be found on the opposite coast of the Paraná. Where the encampment is the ground is open and level—fresh, sweet water is found three feet below the surface: at some little distance north of the encampment there are jungles and morasses. At the present moment the Argentines have pitched their tents within the circuit of the encampment upon the left, the Brazilians in the centre and right, the Orientals at the van. Before we reached the point of our destination (ten a.m.) a firing of musketry, and now and then a field-piece, was heard; it was said to proceed from a guerilla between the out-posts, we know nothing of the result of it.

The Argentine steamer Gualeguay, that was captured at Corrientes a year since, was found this morning sunk in a riacho above the encampment; the falling river discovered the place where she had been scuttled. Tamandaré attended in person to the raising of her, which was done without difficulty. The vessel was found to be in a good condition, having been sunk by the opening of a seavalve. The Admiral handed her over to Mitre. Five prisoners, Italian boatmen, have just arrived from above, they are known to have been trading with the Paraguayans. It is said they will be shot as spies. The weather is fine and cool—flies are more plentiful than ever and very tormenting.

30th. For the first time during the last 16 days the weather is cloudy, threatening rain: this prevented all thoughts of an intended tour to the vanguard—in the forenoon the firing of musketry and field-pieces is again heard in that quarter. Notwithstanding the stormy day the transports and tugs are as busy as if it were fine. The little Lily (not much larger than a ship's lifeboat) is the most notable for being active and indefatigable in the celerity of her movements. The Iron King is, unfortunately, hard aground and bilged. Till now the beef consumed by the army is butchered on the left bank. It is carried over piled in chatas, towed by tugs. By the time it reaches the allied camp, much of it is lost. No onward movement can be made by the allies until several thousands of novillos have been ferried over. There are large droves at hand ready to pass; till now none have crossed. The army must rely wholly upon the provisions they carry for their sustenance.

May 1. The weather has cleared up; much rain has fallen; it is pronounced to be freezing cold by the Brazilians when the thermometer stands at 63°. At 8 a.m. firing of smalls arms and field guns at the vanguard is heard. The ground is too wet for a jaunt in that direction. Little heed is given to the villainous smell of saltpetre. At the eleventh hour Urquiza has taken a patriotic turn.

A few field guns filched, from the Porteños at the downfall of his 'Grande y buen Amigo' have just arrived from Entre-Rios. They are not wanted. The day is passed on board the Viper making two trips to a distance above Itapiru towing large chatas loaded with working oxen. "The deep graved ruts the artilleries track" had made the road in a measure impassable for a foot passenger. During the night at the point of Itapiru the transports Whiteinch and Igurey came in collision, the Igurey went down, the Whiteinch received damage.

2nd. Firing is heard as usual, it has begun earlier to-day than heretofore. Anxious to be at Corrientes upon the arrival of the packet, and an opportunity offering at the moment we embark in a Brazilian transport for the city, at noon arrive. Upon leaving Itapirú the firing was still kept up and continued to be heard at Corrientes till 3 p.m.

The American Minister, Mr. Washburne, is still here. Since his visit to the Paso de la Patria [some four weeks ago] he has been seriously indisposed, but we are glad to know that his health is much improved, and it is now supposed that he will go to Paraguay unless the belligerents shall think it expedient to hold him and his family hostages, "as a guarantee of good faith and good behavior" of the American Government. He is still at large. Here everything is very dull. The smallpox is making frightful ravages. The Italian gunboat Ardita has just arrived.

3rd. A steamer from Itapiru comes in at eleven a.m. with wounded men, at noon a boletin which goes enclosed was published. It is exaggerated. Mr. Lanus who left there this afternoen has politely furnished us with what you may deem reliable information. He was within twenty 'cuadras' of the scene of action. On Wednesday early in the morning, Caceres with his command, had been out at the van of the allied army reconnoitering. He fell in with a body, of the enemy [cavalry] who were attacked and routed killing some twenty men and capturing two, when he return to his encampment.

At 11 a.m. a body of Paraguayans, estimated at 7000 men, made a vigorous and quite an unexpected attack upon the Orientals, penetrating among their tents and capturing 4 of their guns. Strong reinforcements from the allied army marched to the front, carrying everything before them. Mitre with his staff, Osorio, and Gelly Obes were present. The Paraguayans fell back and fled in confusion from the ground they had occupied for a moment, leaving it strewed with their dead.

Thus much for their mad system of making desperate attacks where every chance is against them, regardless to the adverse results. There is as yet no official report of the bloody affair. The assault was made on the left and centre, composed of Brazilians and Orientals which have suffered but little, with the exception of the battallion 24 de Abril belonging to Flores. Olabé, the second in command of this battalion, is reported wounded. No other officer of rank is known to have been killed or hurt. The casualties among the men were few. The enemy's loss is estimated to be very large. Over eight hundred dead have been seen upon the open field, while as many or even more are supposed to have fallen among the jungles where the Paraguayans took refuge in their flight, where they were cut up by rapid discharges of artillery loaded with canister and grape shot.

Among the Paraguayan dead are several officers; Gumeindo Benites, aid de camp to the Grand Marshall, ex-editor of the famous 'Seminario,' is among the slain: this will be a great loss to Lopez. Very few prisoners have been taken, particularly by the Brazilians and Orientals, who showed no quarter. Yesterday the troops were occupied in burying the dead. It is thought the allies will follow up the advantage and pursue the retreating foe.

4th, 1 p.m.—Another bulletin has just been published, which also goes. All the truth is not told.

SINBAD.

Paso de la Patria,
S.S. Viper, May 4, 1866.

John Hayes, Esq,
Dear Sir,

Yours of Wednesday came duly to hand, and I risk the chance of your being in Corrientes to give an account of the fight of Wednesday last as far as my information goes.

It commenced with an attack by the Paraguayan cavalry on the allied pickets, which were being driven in on the main body of the army, when the cavalry of the allies, supported by two battalions of infantry, came to their assistance. The Paraguayan infantry in their turn came to the assistance of their cavalry, and a fierce fight commenced, which lasted from half-past 10 a.m. till half-past 12, resulting in the defeat of the Paraguayans. The allies followed up and so gained 2 miles in advance of their former position.

The Paraguayan loss is said to be very great, the allies also suffered considerably. By Tuesday next I will ascertain the exact loss on both sides Excuse great haste, and believe me,

Yours faithfully,
J. S. FERRIES.

## SPECIAL DESPATCH.

Reports say that Lopez's chief engineer has sold him: there is *some* truth in this, inasmuch as in one mine alone 200 barrels of powder were discovered, and precisely on the *only* road to Humaitá, and which with Argentine sagacity was avoided!!! We are as far off as ever from the end of the war, and 'quien save' how things will yet turn out.

Mrs. Lynch-Lopez has behaved like a 'brick,' and through excess of zeal was nearly captured, with D. Federico Solano and a son 12 years old, a few days ago.

R. B. B.

## GENERAL MITRE'S DESPATCH.

To His Ex. Dr. Marcos Paz, Vice-President of the Republic.

Head-quarters at Estero Bellaco
May 3rd, 1866.

I have the honor to inclose manuscript copies of notes 1 to 4, forming the 3rd bulletin of the allied army Your Ex. will perceive that at 1 p. m. on the 2nd inst. a picked force of 6,000 of the enemy, horse and foot, supported by the rest of their army attacked our vanguard with more audacity than good fortune, having advanced by the Paso San Francisco through the Estero Bellaco which separates our advanced line from theirs.

Although they at first obtained some advantage over our advanced divisions, they were soon charged in front and flank by our reserves which drove them from the field and pushed them even beyond their hastily fortified outlines, obliging them to abandon the woods in which they had sought shelter after they had left in our possession 1,200 killed, 3 guns, 2 flags, 800 muskets and a host of prisoners: the latter are mostly wounded and their exact number cannot be ascertained as they are taken to hospital with our own wounded. The total loss of the allies amounts to 656 hors de combat, mostly wounded.

All the troops fought with vigor and were ably commanded by their respective chiefs, especially the 7th Brazilian battalion which stood the first brunt of the enemy, the Oriental brigade, Victorino's division, Netto's cavalry, the 1st Argentine cavalry which repulsed the attack on our right and took a flag from the enemy.

As the most glorious trophies of this combat, gained by the Argentine arms, I have the honor to remit to Your Ex. the enemy's flag taken by our 1st reg. of cavalry, and a trumpet taken by the Correntino horse yesterday morning.

I congratulate Your Ex. for this achievement which reflects such honor on the allied arms, trusting that you will cause this bulletin to be published as press of time will not allow its being printed in Corrientes.

May God preserved Your Excellency.

BARTOLOME MITRE.

P. S.—We have pitched our camp at the furthest point we reached yesterday on Estero Bellaco, being about a league in advance of where we were.

MITRE.

## THE ENGLISH AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

### GREAT SUCCESS.

On Tuesday evening the foreign community of Buenos Ayres, was treated to another amateur Theatrical performance in aid of the British Hospital, many as are the advantages of this deserving institution to the British residents, none can be more obvious, than the excuse it affords, to some of the principal English ladies and gentlemen of this city to appear once a year on the boards of the Victoria-People who never frequent a theatre, are induced possibly through a charitable motive to take a box on such occasion, and thus it is that on an amateur night the audience is more select, 'recherche', and entirely different to that seen on ordinary occasions at our theatres. It is impossible to overlook the many difficulties which surroundan amateur performance, the gentlemen are for the most part actively employed in business and have little time to study their parts, and the ladies from some prudish motives, hitherto [except on one occasion] refused to appear in public. This year however, charity triumphed over bashfulness, and three English ladies kindly consented to take parts.

The play-bill was well selected: Morton's amusing farce of the "Thumping Legacy," so well known to an English play-goers. Then the songs, bones banjo and stump speech entertainment was a very attracting novelty, while Jerrold's eccentric drama, "Cool as a Cucumber," completed the entertaining repertoire.

The Victoria theatre was crowded at 8 o'clock, and punctual to a moment the curtain rose. The Thumping Legacy, is so well known to all our readers that it is unnecessary to describe the plot.—Mr. Stanfield as the innkeeper and head of the house of Geronimo was well up in his part, and quite at home in the personification of the cowardly yet revengeful Corsican.

Mr. Fred Jacobs, as Jerry Ominous, was a perfect Cockney; his perplexing position was true to life. Mr. Spence, as Leoni, acted his part well, although there was a stiffness of gait which seems inseparable from amateurs on their first appearance. Bambogetti was a small character for such an actor as Mr. Boyd, who is now admitted to be the Matthews of the River Plate—Mr. B. went through his part with his proverbial nonchalance. The Brigadier, Mr. Warden of the River Plate Bank, was an unimportant part played well. Mr. W., with a half-moon sword by his side, marched off with his prisoner, the trembling Jerry Ominous, with the precision of a Nazar or a Guido. But the charming Miss Heath as the village belle was the great attraction; when she made her appearance the house shook with applause, her voice, however, is too weak for the stage, and, though she was faultless in her part, her plaintive girlish accents contrasted poorly with the indignant threats of a vengeful Corsican girl when plucking a dagger from her girth to intimidate the poor trembling young Jacobs—there was an assumed passion which so young a girl could never personate; as a village belle and a lovely coquette Miss Heath was at home in her part, but it would require the talents of a Miss O'Neil to rescue from ridicule the handling of a dagger by so young a girl. The curtain fell with the usual applause.

After a short interval Mr. Jones, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Reinken, sang that sweetest of Byron's lyric compositions, 'Maid of Athens.' Mr. Jones has a fine sweet voice, more suited, however, for a room than for a theatre: he sang plaintively correct.

Mr. Myles, whose musical reputation is ascertained, next favored the audience with a Baracolla, his voice sonorous, his singing exact: the house rung with applause.

Next came Mr. Albert Phillips, of the Southern Railway, as the Nigger. It is difficult to do justice to Mr. P.'s singing, acting, playing, and speaking. If one of the Christy's Minstrels from New York made his appearance at the Victoria, we question if he would have done better than our railway friend, in fact, it is the best thing of the kind we ever witnessed here or elsewhere. He began by singing that favorite nigger song called 'Cider,' accompanying himself on the bones—the house rung with applause—then he sang 'Tapioca,' which is also a favorite ditty, but his great musical triumph was a song of his own composition called 'The Chascomus Young Man;' the verses were spicy and interlarded with small local matters which provoked roars of laughter. The individual in question left Chascomus for what he terms a 'pasear;' came up to town; got victimized by a photographic man; fell in love with a captivating French lady, who was head engineer at a milliner's shop; flirted about town with her; lost his money; took a trip to the beach; and wound up by falling through the hole in the mole. The house shook with applause, encores, &c. Then Mr. Phillips presented himself in the garb of a seedy respectable but retired negro orator, with an old cotton umbrella, with which ever and anon he whacked the old pine table before him. He began his speech by adverting on the ravages of the scab in sheep; touched up Mr. Chapman's cure; commented on bad Hesperidina; Bagley's advertisement in the 'Standard;' the British Hotel failure; Flores coming to Buenos Ayres and not visiting him; Lopez played out one day and the next victorious; and wound up with a stampede peroration which resulted in smashing his umbrella, capsizing himself, and nearly upsetting the table on the foot lights.

Never before was there such a success in Buenos Ayres; the lecture was tinged with personalities which though not offensive were amusingly ridiculous. The stormy applause must have been gratifying to Mr. Phillips, who is a young man of acknowledged talents, and although he missed no opportunity to have a cut at the 'Standard,' we recognize his great merits, and freely admit he was the hero of the night.

"Cool as a Cucumber" was next on the list. Mr. Spence acted the part old Mr. Barkins admirably, although if he had assumed a grey beard it would have concealed his juvenile appearance better. Fred Barkins, his son, was young Mr. Jacobs, which did not half so well suit him as jerry ominous. The Love-sick scene was really awkward, Mr. Jacobs did not know where to put his hands or how to assume despair as a cockney he was excellent, as a lover, out of place Mr. Horatio G. B. W. W. T. Plumper, the unexpected visitor and cucumber man, was Mr. Boyd; the part was admirably sustained, nothing could have been better; Mr Boyd went through his part with a 'sang froid,' a sort of indescribable nonchalance which none but a Boyd can attempt. The introductory scene, where Mr. Boyd is caught on the top of the table with old Barkins' portrait in his hand, was perfect, the gait the tone, the manners of Mr. B. are so intensely theatrical that it is difficult to realize he is an amateur. Jessie Honiton, Mr. Barkin's neice, was probably the most difficult part in the play; Mrs. Cooper, altho' not to say perfect, performed her part well, but we think it is hardly the part worthy of a handsome young woman like Mrs. C.

Mrs. Hall, as Wiggins the housemaid, went through her part with a sweet coquetrie, and a bewitching smile; she personified the neat English house-maid with an ease and grace becoming an English lady, her fainting fit was open to slight comment, but it is no easy thing for a lady to faint into an arm chair which unfortunately is two or three feet out of the way. Her tete-a-tetes with the blustering man of the world, Mr. Plumper, was extremely dramatic, and it was indeed an agreeable surprize to find an English lady whose time is occupied with matronly duties, walk the stage with the elegance of a Laura Keene, and act her humble part with the dignity of a Helen Fawcett.

At ½ past 11 o'clock the green curtain fell, the whole of Calle Victoria was lined with carriages, and the crowd could not be greater.

Great as is the debt of the Hospital Committee to the kind ladies and gentlemen who, by their disinterested services, have secured a very handsome sum for this invariably hard-up institution, still greater, we hold, is the debt of the whole foreign community to those condescending friends who afforded so agreeable and refreshing a treat as the night's entertainment.

Upon the whole the audience, as usual in such cases, was very indulgent, although, we may say, our Buenos Ayrean Amateurs do not require much, but there was one 'gentleman,' however, in the pit, who had evidently dined, and attempted to be witty at the expense of the actors during the performance. Such want of taste was universally condemned.

## THE WAR IN THE WEST.

We have files of papers from Valparaiso to the 7th, and private letters to the 8th inst. The damage caused by the bombardment is greatly exaggerated by the Chilians: instead of 20 or 50 millions, as stated, it hardly exceeds 7 million dollars, the Spaniards not having bombarded the city but only the Government offices. Ten houses were accidentally destroyed. A vote of thanks has been given to the fire-brigades for their services in extinguishing the fires: the inhabitants have returned to their houses.

The most important news is that the Spaniards have begun to burn their prizes, and are about to leave the port, probably to shell the public buildings of Valdivia, Concepcion, and other ports. It is also expected they will at once re-occupy the Chincha Islands.

H. M. S. Devastation left for England on the 3rd. The Attachés of Sor. Lastarria's mission to the River Plate had arrived back again at Santiago, and it is doubtful whether Lastarria will be recalled.

We have files from Valparaiso to April 14th.

People have begun to tot up their damages by the bombardment, and the foreign merchants, after presenting a vote of thanks to the local authorities, have laid their grievances before General Kilpatrick, United States Minister in a petition which we shall publish to-mor irow. Thedea has been set on foot to erect a monument in commemoration of the bombardment for a souvenir of Spanish prowess. The 'Mercurio' publishes a fine lithograph of this great feat, which Admiral Nuñez is said to have celebrated with a grand dinner on board the Numancia.

The frigate Almanza was not captured [as rumored] but entered Valparaiso on the 10th and saluted the other war-vessels. The Spanish fleet made every preparations to leave port, and first burned their prizes. The Verecia was burned on the 9th, and the English brig Dolphin was towed out for the same purpose, after the coal had been taken out of her.

Meantime the Chilian Government turned all its attention to raising money. Great joy was caused by the news from London that the Loan was happily effected, and 8 times the amount required (£400,000) had been offered. If the Chilians had foreseen such good fortune they would have asked for more; as the Government has now called on all the local Banks for a loan of $6 million, to which they have duly consented.

The railways are being actively pushed forward, as also new telegraph-wires between Concepcion, Tomé and other places. An alarm is announced from Araucania of an armed expedition with large supplies and convoys which has penetrated into the country, and it is feared His detroned Majesty Orelie Antoine I. has returned. It is also announced that by the April full-moon a great inroad of Indians would be made across the Pampas, to sweep the frontiers of Buenos Ayres.

It is thought the Spaniards are now going to bombard Caldera, and the inhabitants have fled in all directions They have not yet seized the Chincha Islands.

An officer of the United States war-steamer Powhattan blew his brains out on the 10th, and was interred next day with the usual honors.

Admiral Simpson has returned from England, after building the new Chilian iron-clads, but the British authorities embargoed them to his great disgust.

Latest advices from Peru state that Guayaquil is being fortified in all haste. The Chilian brig Annette is the subject of a noisy question at Callao: she had been taken by the Spaniards, of whom Captain Boswell, of the Newsboy (United States), bought her, and on entering Callao she was seized and handed over to her first owners.

From Bolivia we learn that the Chilian envoy, Vergara Albano, was received with a grand ovation on March 18th, the day being declared a holiday. The Bolivian Government has declared that its frontiers are now only mathematical lines, and all S. Americans will rank as citizens.

From Adelaide, S. Australia, we have dates to Feb. 16th: flour £20 per ton.

(Private Letter.)

Valparaiso, April 8th 1866.

Although we have as yet no exact return of the damage caused by the bombardment of this city it is generally believed that it will not exceed *seven* or *eight million dollars*. The Spanish fleet still remains in port, but as they have begun to burn the prizes which somewhat encumbered them, the opinion is confirmed that the vessels mean to leave here soon, although we can have no idea what direction they will take.

## COMMERCIAL.

May 2, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paper price of ounces | 419½ |
| Do. sovereigns | 127½ |
| First price of patacons, | 26 15 |
| Last | 26 20 |

Cash sales, 14,800.

There was very little done on 'Change to-day. Specie kept firm, owing to the pressure on the market about the new Governor and the Machado affair; but gold is so abundant that the Bank has reduced its rate of interest on specie, charging 10 1/2 per cent., and allowing 7 1/2 per cent. per annum: the rate for paper money has not been altered, neither the rates in accounts current. It was said on the Bolsa that the Bank holds four millions patacons in gold, and only 2 1/2 in paper, which will serve to give the public a real insight into the state of the market. Paper money is as scarce to-day as when the wool season begun, and out in the country districts the people are without a dollar.

The nomination of Dr. Adolfo Alsina as Governor was known almost instantaneously on the Bolsa, and much inquiry was noticeable to find out the new Ministers. It is generally supposed that Dr. Mariano Varela and Dr. Montes De Oca will be the Ministers.

The time sales of specie were as follows—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Saturday | 11,706 | 26 20 |
| 31st May | 21,000 | 26 50 |
| Do. 15th | 5,000 | 26 25 |
| 30th June, | 15,000 | 26 70 |
| 31st July | 4,000 | 26 80 |
| 31st October | 10,000 | 27 — |

In produce there was an unusually large business done. 13,000 ar. mestiza wool arrived from two deposits besides, and an almost equal amount from other depots. A leading barraquero assures us that it is his opinion at least six millions of paper money will be required to pay for the wool bought to-day.

In National Bonds there were buyers at 40 but no sellers. These securities were looked for to-day.

The steamer Galileo was to have left Rio on the 28th; she should arrive on or about the 5th inst., and will sail about the 11th inst.

Bolivianos, 2,100 at 20⅜.

The trial on the Southern Railway on last Monday, to convey bullock carts on flat trucks into town with their cargo, has proved signally successful. This is a great convenience for farmers and barrequeros, and we congratulate Mr. Banfield on it. The great objection to sending wool in by train, owing to the loss in loading and unloading, is now completely removed. We are happy to say the road is doing a splendid business, averaging, even in this dull season, $180,000 per week. Mr. Escurra, a native gentleman employed on the line, informs us that Mr. Banfield is only too ready and willing to oblige the public and the Government; all materials for the new church for Ranchos were conveyed at a much diminished rate, the machinery, etc., for a grease factory at Chascomus has also been conveyed at a discount; the road is well and economically managed. We make these few remarks in consequence of a paragraph in the Governor's Message.

In charters nothing doing, we could see no ship-brokers on the Bolsa, and suppose they were at the Chambers watching the election of Governor.

The Liverpool ship Alma, from Cardiff with coal, has been lost off Cape Corrientes.

The amortization of the Buschental bonds takes place on the 8th of May; the interest is payable now.

The sales in the plazas were as follows.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,300@ | good mestiza, dirty, | 66 |
| 250@ | " " " | 67 |
| 800@ | " " " | 68 |
| | One lot from Magdalena, sold by Milberg, | 100 |
| 200@ | lambs wool, | 54 |
| 300@ | " " | 55 |
| 100@ | " " | 48 |
| 500@ | " " | 60 |
| 700 | dry hides, common, | 95 |
| 900 | fanegas wheat, from | 163 to 180 |
| 500 | matadero hides, | 116 |
| 500lb | nutria, | 4r. |

The Directors of the Rosario Bank have made a call of 10$p$ on the shares, payable on or before June 1st.

On the 16th inst. the wool from the estancia of Leonardo Pereyra, in Chascomus, will be sold by auction in the town of Chascomus.

There was nothing further known about Machado on the Bolsa to-day. The Minister of War only left in the evening train.

ARRIVALS.—The Rio Parana and Tevere from Uruguay.

A circular by a leading English house, sent round to the dealers on the arrival of the packet was greatly spoken about on 'Change. It has been handed to us for publication, but we see nothing in it but mere commercial advices, which have no general interest.

The Demetrio Fario and cargo have been sold but as yet the auctioneer has not favored us with a note of the prices.

The Italian Bank statutes have been approved of by the Montevidean Government.

The Gas Company, it is said, will pay a semi-annual dividend.

May 3, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paper price of ounces | 418½ |
| Do. Sovereigns | 127 |
| First price of patacons | 26 15 |
| Second | 26 10 |
| Last | 26 15 |

Cash sales, 12,507.

The specie business could not be duller, although other business is brisk enough. Patacons rule very steady, and no effort of 'bulls' or 'bears' can much alter their price. Governor Alsina's speech was the topic on 'Change: the 'Tribuna' supplement was read with avidity, as all parties were desirous of knowing his Excellency's sentiments. The speech was so temperate, judicious, and sound, that it produced a very good effect, and even Mr. Alsina's bitterest opponents on the Bolsa admitted that his programme was unexpectedly good. Great hopes are entertained of the new Governor, and that by his judicious acts he will consolidate peace and order in Buenos Ayres.

Respecting Machado there is still much talk and few on 'Change like the appearance of things. It is even said that some of the other chiefs have joined him, but how true this may be it is difficult to say. It is hoped that Minister Martinez will have a personal interview with Machado, and arrange the disputes which have caused such unlooked for trouble.

Respecting the Gas Shares, there is a general wish that Sr. Estrada would call a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of declaring a semi-annual dividend. There can be no doubt but that the measure will be ultimately carried.

The cash sales were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Saturday, | 16,000 at | 26 15 |
| May 31st, | 59,000 | 26 45 |
| May 15th, | 2,500 | 26 25 |

In National Bonds there was a small transaction, cash, at 40, and 10,000 for end of May at 40.

The steamer Pollux, from Rosario, arrived today, but brought no news from Corrientes. There is much anxiety to hear from Itapiru. Some suppose that the war is already over, but we fear this is too good to be true, neither do we think it probable that there has been any serious engagement. The departure of Sr. Octaviano is talked of, and it is pretty generally believed that this moots a speedy termination of the campaign.

Messrs. C. W. Benn & Co. have placed on the berth to load for Antwerp the British brig Jane Browne, current rates.

Mr. O. Rossi has chartered the Oldenburg brig Jason, to load here 5,500 to 6,000qq jerked beef for Matanzas for orders, 5 1/2r and 10$p$.

In Exchange there has not as yet much been done; the rate is 51 1/2 and 51⅛ on England, and 5 38 on France. Very little was done to-day; the total amount passed on England is put down at £50,000, and on France 500,000 francs. The private banks are drawing at 51 on England and 5 30 on France.

In saladero produce there is very little to note; the saladeristos are doing very little and the season may be said to be nearly over. The following sales we note:

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Pipes tallow, | 16r. |
| 200 Half-pipes, | 15½r. |
| 1,000 Salt cowhides, 48lb, | 25½r. |

In the plazas the sales have been:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2,000@ | mestiza wool, burry, | 70 |
| 3,000@ | do do do | 73 |
| 1,500@ | do do do | 65 |
| 400@ | lambs | 48 |
| 120@ | tallow pisido, | 37 |
| 1,600 | dry hides, camp, | 105 |
| 200 | dozen sheepskins, good, | 130 |
| 2,700@ | mestiza wool in deposit. | 80 |

A large amount of Cordova wool has been disposed of during the last few days, and, in fact, a brisk demand for wools continues, although in the North Plazas wools are rather heavy.

The firm of Jolly and Mallet is dissolved. Mr. Jolly winds up the affairs.

The following gentlemen have applied to be admitted as members of the Bolsa:

Messrs. J. Rochart, J. Delfino, J. Wolkmann, Teodoro Bosscht, Juan de Soubiron, Julio Gaglioli, Juan Judart.

Now Brokers—Mr. P. Sala and Mr. E. Gorrra.

COAL.

50 tons Glasgow, 14 pats.

BAD BILLS.

A number of $500 had bills are said to be in circulation. The paper is good, having, as is rumored, been stolen from the Bank, but the signatures are said to be forged. A leading broker called our attention to this matter, and requested us to mention to it.

May 4, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paper price of ounces, | 4$417½ |
| Do. sovereigns, | 127 |
| First price of patacons, | 26 15 |
| Last, | 26 10 |

Cash sales 42,004.

Patacons ruled very flat to-day, and have a decided downward tendency; gold is so plenty and paper so scarce that all the efforts of the brokers to disturb the level which specie itself finds are ineffectual. In the Provincial Bank, and indeed in all the banks there is a plethora of gold, a scarcity of paper. The new Ministry was discussed and seem to meet with much favor: Dr. Varela, it is said, is intent on a sweeping monetary reformation: it is to be hoped that so important a subject will not be hurriedly dealt with, as the paper dollar evil is so chronic it cannot be abolished in a moment. Dr. Avellaneda, as the champion of cheap public lands and quick sales, is a great favorite on the Bolsa, all admit that he is a man of decided talent, and in fact if good wishes can add to the prosperity of an Administration, the Alsina Cabinet ought to be signally successful. News from Itapiru is anxiously looked for, as it is surmized that the allies have closed up on Lopez, and many brokers go so far as to say that the campaign is already terminated Few believe this, however, as Lopez yet holds too many elements of resistance to suppose that such could possibly be the case.

There is much said on 'change about the inconvenience caused by the withdrawal of the specie certificates, and a general wish is expressed that the Provincial Bank would emit certificates of no greater value than $f.100, which would render forgery out of the question. We hope the Bank will take the matter under consideration, as we feel certain the Directors will consult their own interest as well as the public convenience by issuing new certificates.

Exchange for the packet ruled more active to-day, and a good deal on England passed at 51⅝ and 51½, the banks are drawing at 51. The total amount for the packet, it is thought, will be over the average, as takers are very numerous. Exchange on France, 5.38.

Respecting the Gas Company, as soon as the documents between the Municipality and the Company are signed, a meeting will be called, and it is the wish and intention of the President and Directors to henceforward pay a semi-annual dividend; this, we apprehend, is a move in the right direction, and cannot fail to give 10 per cent. greater value to the shares.

In the wool deposits to-day there was a very active business: one barraquero sold 7000@, good mestiza, burry, at 74. Some 5000@, in other barracas, were also disposed of at still higher prices. Exporters are at present actively engaged, Lambs' wool and dry hides have a decided upward tendency; freights are also firm; tonnage is getting scarce, owing to the large amount of cargo offering.

The time sales of specie were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Saturday, | 53,200 at | 26 10 |
| May 31st, | 85,000 | 26 40 |
| Oct. 31st, | 10.000 | 26 75 |
| May 12th, | 50,000 | 26 20 |
| Sept. 30th, | 25,000 | 26 75 |
| Oct 31st, | 15,000 | 26 75 |
| Nov. 30th, | 15,000 | 26 75 |
| Dec. 31st, | 15,000 | 26 75 |

The wreck of the Demetrio Fario has been sold by Mr. Billinghurst at auction, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| The hull, etc., at | $8,000m/c. |
| Cargo, | 8,000m/c. |

The buyer is Don Alejandro Comollo.

The British barque Orkney Lass has been chartered to load bones in port for orders, at 24s. in full.

The Dutch schooner De Preuf, has been chartered in a round sum to load for Rio Negro and back; reserved rates.

CHARTERS BY O. ROSSI.

Italian brig Teresa Prima, to load a cargo of dry hides, for Cadiz and Barcelona, at 13 and 14$ silver, per ton and 10$p$.

Hanoverian schooner Elise, for Rio Negro to bring salt, 5r and 5$p$ per fanega.

Hanoverian brig Anna, to go in ballast to St. Catherines or San Francisco (Brazil) to bring a return cargo for Montevideo, in 1,500$ silver.

Oldenburg brig Jason, to load in port jerked beef for Matanzas or Habana, 5½r silver $qq and 10$p$.

Mr. Ricardo O'Shea, one of our leading merchants, was welcomed back from Europe to-day on the Bolsa. Mr. O'S. has been absent eleven months, during which time he visited the principal European markets. In Spain he narrowly escaped being killed by a railway accident, and on the Brazilian coast he was shipwrecked for eight days. Mr. O'S., as a merchant, is deservedly popular, and all were pleased to see his well-known face on the Bolsa again. He visited his native country and was just in time to see the exhibition, of which he speaks in the most favorable terms.

The sales in the plazas were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1000 | @ mestiza wool | 76 |
| 500 | do do inferior | 65 |
| 2200 | do various mixed lots | 58 |
| 910 | do lambs' wool | 52 |
| | IN DEPOSIT. | |
| 7000 | @ mestiza fine, dirty | 74 |
| 3000 | do do | 78 |
| 5000 | do do | 78 |
| 800 | matadero dry hides | 115 |
| 700 | mixed hides | 105 |
| 300 | doz. sheepskins, good | 130 |
| 200 | doz. do. inferior | 80 |
| 1000 | fanegas wheat from | 165 to 182 |

There were no ultramar arrivals to-day. The French gunboat Decidée, from Montevideo, arrived. The Sharpshooter leaves to-morrow.

The steamer Cordova leaves to-morrow, (Saturday.) She takes a large number of passengers, almost full cargo, and a newspaper mail from this office.

The Crown left London on the 19th.

Full particulars of the loss of the Alma will be found in another column.

The great trade auction of silks at the house of Lumb, Brothers, has now lasted two days. It is one of the largest ever held in this city. The sales on the first day were nearly two millions, and to-day they will be nearly as much. The prices obtained fair.

May 5, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paper price of ounces, | 416 |
| Do. sovereigns, | 126½ |
| First price of patacons, | 26 10 |
| Second, do. | 26 15 |
| Last, do. | 26 |

Cash sales, 233,280

There was nothing else talked of on 'Change to-day save the stupendous fraud perpetrated in the Provincial Bank, and, notwithstanding that every one spoke of it, still we found it almost impossible to get the real version of this unpleasant matter. It appears that the deficit is no less than £20,000 ster., which is so large a sum that many persons wonder how it could have so long escaped notice, but those who are intimately acquainted with the working of a bank can well understand how forged documents, representing a certain specific value, can remain in the iron safe as money until called into requisition. The party charged with this stupendous fraud is a former clerk of the establishment, named Diaz, who, it is said, lived very fast, and, although in robust health, left in the French mail, when the accident occurred last year in Montevideo, on the plea of recruiting his health. This Diaz was clerk of the Pagaries or promissory note department, and we believe the way he perpetrated the swindle was by drawing on the treasury for mock bills; he managed the affair so well that notwithstanding that there are many other clerks in the same office the fraud was never discovered until to-day. As the amount of the deficit is nearly one and a half millions paper, and 30,000 patacons in gold, it is clear that he must for some years have been carrying on the swindle. Notwithstanding the very severe strictures passed on the management of the bank, we feel bound to say that no matter how careful the Directors and President may be, they cannot escape such losses where the trust reposed in a confidential clerk is so flagrantly violated. Such an unpleasant exposé, of course, had a very marked effect on the Bolsa, money became still tighter, and patacones, which ran up in the morning to 26.15, fell to 26, when the loss of the paper money was known. Every one asked what is the real amount of paper money in the bank, but as far as we can understand, this swindle in noways effects the actual cash on hand in the bank, but rather the securities held by the bank. The bank Directors owe a duty to themselves and to the public to publish the very fullest details concerning this stupendous fraud, which, but for the very high standing and reputation of the President and Directors, would be calculated to seriously affect the character of the institution.

The sales of specie to-day for cash were extremely heavy, owing to the very large amount of money required to pay for wools. Gold ruled so easy and abundant, and paper so scarce, that one per cent. per month was freely paid for paper, giving the gold in security; a very large business was done in this way to-day.

The sales of wool during the week have been so heavy that the barraqueros shook the market to-day. Much speculation and jobbing is now going on in wools, and small dealers are entering the deposits, buying not to export but to re-sell at higher rates; over 120,000@ of wool has changed hands during the week. So extremely dangerous a business in a market like this, where every buyer and seller is known, can only result in loss and ruin: 2½$p$ per month was paid to-day for paper money to pay for wools which are pledged to secure the money that buys them. We hold that no legitimate business can pay this high interest, and should the least unfavorable news from Europe come by the packet the second class wools, which now are bought at 70 and 75, would hardly fetch 10$p$ of this price. In first hands there is now hardly 50,000@ of wool, but in the hands of speculators there is double this; the arrivals in the plaza are small. This being Saturday there was very little done; some lambs wool at 50 and also 55. Dry hides are also very stiff, and buyers have gone out to the camp and up the rivers to secure them; prices are rising here, but the stock is so small that with the exception of Correntino hides no large quantities can be obtained, and on the estancias there are no stocks.

The time sales of specie were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Monday | 12,000 | 26 10 |
| Tuesday | 2,806 | 26 10 |
| Saturday | 2,000 | 26 15 |
| 31st May | 49,000 | 26 30 |
| May and June | 24,240 | same rate. |

In the liquidation patacons ruled a shade stiffer at 26 05.

In Exchange there was a good deal done at 51 and 51½d. on England, and 5.38 and 5.40 on France.

In saladero produce—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 salt cowhides, 48lb. | 25½ rls. |
| 700 do horse, 34lbs | 14 |
| 300 bordalesas tallow, vapor | 15½ |

The saladero establishments at Barracas are now nearly finished for the season. The killing for the 'faena' is, we understand, in excess of last year and in Montevideo also.

Our advices from Montevideo are of rather an unpleasant nature. The failure of Lewes Dupuy and Co. it seems has brought down some others. The banks are drawing in as much possible. Money is easy, owing to the numerous banks of emission, but gold is far more abundant in Buenos Ayres than in Montevideo.

Mr. Green has not yet returned from Rosario. The notes of the Rosario Bank were made here, and are beautifully executed.

It is the intention of Governor Alsina to appoint a Bank inspector and it was said on 'Change that Ministers Varela and Avellaneda propose introducing a measure authorizing the private banks to emit on the Sir Robert Peel banking system.

In National Bonds nothing done, buyers at 40. In charters nothing.

Advices from the U. States have been received to the 27th March—gold had fallen sensibly, hides firm, and wool weak. No letters have come to hand, neither has the American steamer arrived in Rio as yet.

The Galileo is in Montevideo, and will probably leave on Monday morning.

The Cordova was to leave this evening; Capt. Batty took leave of his friends on 'change.

Collections through town to-day very poor, the shopkeepers as usual no money.

A Brazilian transport from Corrientes is expected to arrive this night.

May 7th, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paper price of ounces, | $416½ |
| Do. sovereigns, | 127 |
| First price of patacons | 26 — |
| Last do, | 26 05 |

Cash sales, 47,195.

Specie closed flat to-day, and it is pretty generally believed that prices must recede, owing to the great and continued demand for paper. The projects for the redemption of the paper money were greatly discussed on 'Change, and none of the three found favor; happily, the Minister of Hacienda has not attached his signature to any of these schemes, and therefore they are destitute of any official character, but the idea of driving all the gold in the country into the vaults of the Provincial Bank, and forcing the paper money of that bank on the other banks as specie, is too preposterous to be for one moment entertained; the whole commercial community, as we before remarked, looks with nervous anxiety on any hasty measures which the Government, in a fit of honest zeal, might be induced to propose, as it is regarded far safer even to let things stand as they are than to introduce wholesale and sweeping changes, which very possibly may terminate in utter ruin. Mr. Rom, of the Bolsa, we understand has taken the matter up, and to-morrow (Tuesday) a debate will take place at the Bolsa, Sr. D. Rufino Varela, the editor of the 'Tribuna,' has been invited to attend and discuss the matter.

The Iron King is many days over due: some half-dozen vessels are waiting in port to be towed up by her. She will probably arrive to-morrow.

Concerning the bank business, which we mentioned on Sunday morning, there are all sorts of rumors; in the absence of any statement of the bank, the affair is every day susceptible of exaggeration: we think it every way desirable that the fullest particulars should be given to the public.

In Exchange there was a good deal done; we heard on the Bolsa that the English bank has stopped taking; the rate is a shade weaker, best bills done to-day at 51d, and a few passed at 51¼. On France 5.35.

In National Bonds there was one small transaction, 3,300 bonds, at 39⅝, but we learn from an English broker that there were buyers at 39½ and even 40, and no bonds could be had.

The time sales of specie were as follows.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Tuesday | 10,000 | 26 05 |
| Saturday | 30,000 | 26 05 |
| 31st May | 15,000 | 26 25 |
| 28th May | 15,000 | 26 15 |

Mr. Rossi has chartered the little English brigantino Angla to load here for Bahia Blanca, 600 patatons round trip.

Messrs. Sagory and Lennyoux have chartered the Dutch brig Onderneming, to load for Parnagua and back, round sum 1400 patacons.

Owing to the extraordinary scarcity of salt, all the saladeros in Buenos Ayres, with very few exceptions, have been brought to a stand-still. The last price paid for saladero cattle is 130 and 140, at which price large contracts can be made, but salt is not to be had, not even at 28 rls., and, therefore, the whole saladero business of the River Plate is stopped.

The London and River Plate Bank changes its rate of interest from to-day, charging 15 per cent. for gold, and 18 per cent. for paper.

Discounts—Paper money 1½ to 1¾ per cent. per month. Gold, 1¼ to 1½.

Sales in the Plazas:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 2000 @ good mestiza in deposit | 80 |
| 200 do mixed wool | 60 |
| 1300 do small lots | 55 |
| 400 do. lambs | 55 |
| 150 dry hides | 106 |
| 200 do. do. matadero | 113 |
| 100 doz sheepskins | 130 |
| 70 do do. inferior | 75 |
| 110 do. do. | 55 |
| 700 fanegas wheat | 180 |

May 8th, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paper price of ounces, | $416½ |
| Do. Sovereigns, | 127 |
| First price of patacons | 26 05 |
| Second | 26 — |
| Last | 26 05 |

Cash sales, 16,780.

There was very little done on 'Change to-day beyond discussing the news of the war. The brokers had their pockets full of bulletins and many had private letters. It is useless to disguise the fact that the news caused a most profound impression, as owing to the rather foolish correspondence published in many of the papers the public was prepared for nothing else save the flight of Lopez and surrender of Humaitá. Advices to-day dashed this hope from the deluded public and convinced all that the Paraguayan question is yet very far off from a solution. Specie, however, suffered no alteration; paper money was in much demand, and gold hypothecated to obtain it.

The news from Montevideo caused a panic amongst the Spanish captains. It is thought that most of the vessels will change their flags. As shippers now will have nothing to do with Spanish bottoms, the presence of the Peruvian ironclads will cause the most serious injury to trade, but many assert that they will at once proceed to the Pacific.

A committee has been named to inquire into the bank swindle, and will shortly be able to report. It was said on 'Change that the amount is even larger than what we stated.

Time sales of specie very trifling. For the end of July 26.60. Speculators are at fault to know what to do, owing to the belief that the Government intends to fix the value of the paper money.

In National Bonds 18,500 sold at 39⅜ buyers.

In Gas Shares 30 sold, cash, at 16 per cent. premium.

Exchange ruled rather flat, and a good deal was done to-day at 51d. 51¼.

The amortization of the Buchental Bonds took place at the Government-house. The following are the lucky numbers:—

38, 92, 408, 473, 613, 632, 671, 789, 1081, 1135, 1161, 1198, 1315, 1680, 1833, 1871, 1908, 2070, 2075, 2195, 2278, 2486, 2681, 2769.

In the plazas, owing to the rain, nothing whatever done.

In the deposits the following sales:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 American hides, 22lb at | 34r. |
| 1,200 salt horse, | 13½r. |
| 18 chiguas horsehair, | 33r. |
| 110 bales Cordova wool, | 33r. |

May 9th, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paper price of ounces | $414½ |
| Do. sovereigns | 126½ |
| First price of patacons, | 26 05 |
| Last, | 25 90 |

Cash sales, 27,254.

Specie fell seriously to-day, owing to the prevalent belief that the new Government is pledged to set a fixed value on paper money. The meeting at the bolsa last night was greatly discussed, and Sr. Varela's very splendid speech much commented on. The opinion now is fast gaining ground that the Government is sincere in its desire to reform the currency, and come what will, the present low price of gold being regarded as a avorable opportunity, a fixed value will be established.

The swindle in the bank is still the topic on 'Change, and according to the rumour amongst the brokers the deficit now is double the amount first stated. As the affair is now notoriously public, it is said the bank ought to publish the full particulars respecting this rather unpleasant affair.

In Exchange there was very little done; the rate is 51 and 51⅛ on England, and on France 5.38. There are more takers than drawers for English bills.

The arrival of the Aliado, with over 300 wounded, bringing still further details respecting the last fight, resuscitated the war question on 'Change. The prompt termination of the campaign is now no longer anticipated, it being the settled conviction of all that the war will last much longer than has been generally supposed, unless Lopez sues for peace, a contingency which is regarded as remote.

The ship-brokers to-day were very busy. The Dutch schooner Pleiaden has been chartered to load beef for Havannah, at 6r.

The Dutch schooner Federicks also chartered to load salted hides here for England, 42s 6d and 5$p$.

The Dutch schooner Orion, same terms and destiny.

Italian barque Rivoretto has been placed on the berth to load for Antwerp, by Rossi.

British barque Morning Light has been placed on the berth to load for New York, at current rates, by Messrs Tay & Upton.

In National Bonds one sale, 10,000 for cash at 39⅜, which is about the present market valu of these securities.

In saladero produce the following sales:

| | |
|---|---|
| 130 bordalesas sheep tallow from Sr. Cambaceres saladero, | 15½ |
| 2,000 salt hides, | 31½ |
| 200 pipes tallow, vapor, | 16 |

We also heard of a cargo of salt, sold by Sr. Folmar to Sr. Cambacerc, at 24 rls, on board, to arrive.

SALES IN THE PLAZA.

| | |
|---|---|
| 950 @ lambs' wool | |
| 2000 do mestiza wool deposit | 7255 |
| 1500 do mixed do | 55 |
| 3000 do mestiza | 67 |
| 700 fanegas wheat | 183 |
| 150 do maize | 110 |

A respectable Irish sheepfarmer in the partido of Lujan refused this week $43 mje for capones.

## MAUA & CO'S. BANK.

Balance for the month ending April 1866:—

DEBIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Realized capital | $ 2,000,000 " |
| Reserved fund | 500,000 " |
| Deposit and Current Accounts | 9,267,836.40 |
| Notes in circulation | 2,930,846,26 |
| | $14,698,682,66 |

CREDIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Recoverable securities | $ 7,873,839,55 |
| Current Accounts | 5,492,804,65 |
| Cash on hand | 1,332,038,46 |
| | $14,698,682,66 |

E. & O. E.
Montevideo, May 5th, 1866.
(Signed)
p.p. MAUA & Co.
J. HAYDEN.

Visto Bueno,
VILLALBA.

# SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

### English.

| CLASS. | NAME. | TONS. | CAPTAIN. | ARRIVAL. | CONSIGNEE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barque | Isabel | 351 | Hewson | Dec. 2 | Dryadale & Co. |
| Barque | Jo | ... | Gother | — 12 | Geiting & Co. |
| Barque | Bedfordshire | ... | | — 17 | Lumb Bros. |
| Barque | Rosana | 574 | Ellis | Jan. 13 | Lumb Bros. |
| Barque | Volant | 349 | Snow | February 28 | Dryadale & Co. |
| Barque | Carrie Wright | 540 | Colnen | March 10 | Geiting & Co. |
| Brig | Stagspark | 286 | Smith | — 19 | Dessernaud. |
| Barque | Vicuna | 319 | Ruslell | April 10 | Duguid & Co. |
| Barque | Bella Dona | 277 | Le Blanoq | — 11 | Boyd & Co. |
| Barque | Commodore | 469 | Beath | — 12 | Geiting. |
| Barque | Janet Dalglish | 376 | Dalglish | — 12 | Bonnemason & Co. |
| Barque | Morning light | 624 | Walter | — 13 | Folmar & Co |
| Barque | Lord Raglan | 396 | Nathen | — 18 | Bonnemason & Co. |
| Ship | Nazarine | 850 | Jodd | — 18 | Gas Co. |
| Brigantine | Jane Brown | 208 | Duthié | — 16 | Do. |
| Brigantine | Louis | 199 | Blyth | — 21 | Dessernaud. |
| Brigantine | Asia | 227 | Gandin | — 21 | Hasedo and Co. |
| Barque | Refuge | 271 | Downing | — 21 | Boyd and Co. |
| Brig | Mezerium | 288 | Bully | — 29 | Gas Co. |
| Brig | Adina | 246 | Leuty | May 1 | To order. |
| Barque | Amoy | 368 | Parkinson | — 8 | J. Brown & Co. |
| Barque | Lotus | 590 | Evans | — 9 | Gas Co. |

### American.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barque | Charlatte A. Littlefield | | ..... | March 13 | Littlefield. |
| Schooner | Dudley | | ..... | April 16 | Zimmermann |

### French.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barque | Interpid | 366 | Gentil | March 24 | Hasedo. |
| Barque | Victorine | 367 | Bregon | — 16 | Pegun & Co. |
| Ship | St. Pierre | 776 | Delamare | April 1 | Ladvocat & Co. |
| Barque | Juaita | 306 | Dughart | — 1 | Apestaguy & Co. |
| Barque | Leontine Lécock | 292 | Mustazos | — 10 | Dessernaud Bros. |
| Barque | Marie | | Thim | — 10 | Do. |
| Barque | Esperance | 266 | Canton | — 11 | Jolly and Mallet. |
| Barque | Earnestine | 277 | Irravaren | — 11 | Etcheverna. |
| Barque | Panama | 427 | Sarmount | — 11 | Bonnemason. |
| Barque | Stanislaus Emmanuel | 210 | Harnel | — 11 | To order. |
| Brigantine | Talma | 199 | Bertrand | — 18 | Bonnement and Co. |
| Barque | Maria | 267 | Romain | — 13 | Arnaud. |
| Brigantine | Eleonora | 216 | Diesay | — 16 | Charaval. |
| Barque | D. Quillote | 389 | Vollet | — 29 | Caberand. |
| Barque | Alfred y Maria | 248 | Deve | May 7 | Best & Bros. |

### Spanish.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brig | Manuela | ... | ..... | Feb. 19 | Llavallol & Sons. |
| Brig | Amalia | 202 | Beltran | March 16 | O'Shea & Co. |
| Barque | Victoria | 242 | Xibiller | — 16 | To order. |
| Brig | Uriano | 194 | Dural | — 16 | Llavallol. |
| Schooner | Virago | 160 | Carrell | — 19 | Oxhoa and Sons. |
| Schooner | Isabelita | ... | ..... | — 19 | Llavallol and Sons. |
| Schooner | Juana | 106 | Muristany | — 20 | Biestra & Co. |
| Barque | Nueva Ignacia | 466 | Roto | April 4 | Llavallol & Sons. |
| Schooner | Felecia | 170 | Silvino | — 11 | Llavallol and Co. |
| Schooner | Virgen del Carmen | 164 | Matare | — 11 | Do. |
| Schooner | Dar.a | 142 | Muristani | — 11 | Do. |
| Schooner | Angela | 209 | Bantista | — 16 | Do. |
| Schooner | Pepilo | 268 | Ventura | — 16 | Arning & Huts. |
| Schooner | Juan Antonio | 91 | Guerro | — 21 | Bouilla. |

### Italian.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Polacra | Amerigo | 287 | Mariano | January 10 | Delfino. |
| Barque | Eliza Galnello | 900 | Capello | — 20 | Do. |
| Polacra | Ichnuza | 189 | Bregantes | February 1 | J. C. Rosa |
| Barque | Palestro | 601 | Pattiluga | — 27 | Piaggio. |
| Barque | Volturno | 326 | Serra | March 12 | Delfino. |
| Brig | Tercera Prima | Cargo | cirqa4 | M24 | Sivori & Co. |
| Brig | Beatrice | 269 | Dassori | — 8 | Delfino. |
| Brig | Teresa Madra | 221 | Quartina | — 18 | Do. |
| Barque | Giulio | 500 | Repetto | — 22 | Bocca & Dusas. |
| Barque | Franco | 294 | Oppisso | — 29 | Delfino. |
| Barque | Sarprexn | 314 | Cauci | April 12 | Delfino. |
| Barque | Carlo | 260 | Menteo | — 14 | Figarali and Cerretti. |
| Lugger | Maria Teresa | 429 | Zuno | — 16 | To order. |
| Barque | Rovereto | 344 | Chigizola | — 16 | Viale Bros. |
| Brigantine | Amipeare | 250 | Paurzo | — 10 | Moore, Punch and Tudor |
| Barque | Amable Caterina | 238 | Lavesarino | — 11 | Delfino and Co. |
| Schooner | Ouate | 124 | Durant | May 4 | Devath Bros. |

### Dutch.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schooner | Antonius | 138 | De Vries | Dec. 25 | Dessarnaud. |
| Schooner | Maria Henrietta | 150 | Long | March 5 | Bieber & Co. |
| Schooner | Vebeliat | 197 | Brower | — 13 | Guimaraenes & Co. |
| Brigantine | Onderneming | 189 | Teenstra | — 29 | Lehrer & Co. |
| Schooner | Pleiaea | 141 | Jonge | April 18 | Moore, Punch and Tudor. |
| Schooner | Maria Anna | 71 | Long | — 16 | Do. |
| Schooner | Sympathie | 230 | Bakeman | — 16 | Deetjen and Co. |
| Schooner | Elizabeth | 158 | Boije | — 17 | Cabiran |
| Schooner | De Preuf | 120 | Visser | — 21 | Delfino. |
| Brigantine | Antonetta | 160 | Gnodde | — 28 | Arning & Huts. |
| Brig | Vondel | 173 | Gievel | May 7 | Deetjen & Co. |
| Schooner | Heratelling | 134 | Lighthart | — 8 | Arning & Huts. |
| Schooner | G. Helina | 143 | Vries | — 9 | Mantel & Pfeiler. |
| Schooner | Hazard | 152 | Korter | — 9 | Zim